THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1931 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1931—VOL. XXIV, NO. 28

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Lothian Sees New World Basis

India Is Torn by Mischief

Soviet Names a Huge Budget

Syria Learns About Liberty

America May Miss Immigrants

THE Marquis of Lothian sees hope ahead—if the world is willing to adjust itself to the new necessities. The trouble arises from the fact, he tells the world over the radio, that men are striving to go ahead in ways that are now outgrown. There can never be prosperity again on the same basis as the old, for the whole underlying conditions have changed. But the world faces a more real, better distributed and more lasting prosperity than ever if it will build upon the new foundations demanded by the permanent indestructible realities of the modern day. These foundations, he declares, men can now understand.

¶ India is being torn by a mad spirit of mischief. This explanation of rioting, slaying, property-destroying, clashing between sects and conspiring against British officials is given by Mr. MacDonald, Prime Minister. He regrets that just when his Government is giving such proof of its willingness for a very large broadening of Indian freedom exponents of violence should dash the cup from India's lips. In London as in India, all eyes are on Gandhi, who holds the key to the situation. The British Government and the Indian Government have placed their good intentions beyond doubt, Mr. MacDonald points out, and if the Mahatma will do as much a priceless thing will be assured—the future tranquillity of India.

¶ The Soviet Union announces a 1932 budget calculated to make all other budgets look puny. It contemplates an expenditure in rubles equal to about $14,000,000,000. Two explanations are given of the astonishing figure. One is that the Soviet price level is considerably above the world level, and the other is that where all industry, transportation and agriculture are Government-controlled the cost of operating about everything in the country is included in the budget. Where so much is to be spent by a Government which professes to operate solely in the interests of the people, what a pity "capitalism" cannot be allowed to enter just a little way—to the extent of allotting to the undernourished, undercomforted people a little more of what they are made to earn.

¶ Damascus zigzags back to normal. The French troops that have held the streets with armored cars and barbed wire entanglements withdraw. Shops open after being closed for a week. Aleppo also quiets down and begins to restore the telephone system. The fighting in Hama is abating. The only polling places where the voting was completed before the hostilities halted the election show a big majority for the Nationalist Party. The election will have to go on, in a few days, when protection can be assured. Such is the picture of the first expression of the popular will in Syria after the French agreed to give the country its liberty. The Syrians set out bravely, but didn't know that liberty is something that has to be learned. They did what the poor human is always doing—they got it all mixed up with license.

¶ Prof. Marcus L. Hansen gives the American Historical Association at Minneapolis something to think about. He believes the stoppage of the transatlantic movement by the present immigration restriction laws means that the geographical distribution of the people will remain stationary. Without infusion of alien blood and interests he sees a strong sectionalism developing, such as existed before the Civil War. But he seems to forget that the present day has three powerful antidotes for extreme sectionalism—the automobile, airplane and radio. Professor Hansen holds the further interesting view that with the passing of that class in any community which is so intoxicated with American freedom that it is tempted to excesses, the necessity of restraints will cease and government and public opinion can be concerned with matters other than personal conduct. And that is really something to think about!

¶ Domestic aviation now circles the earth. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Day of Ridgewood, N. J., prove that a husband and wife can build their own airplane and themselves circumnavigate the world safely, economically and to their enormous enjoyment. Seven months the Days spent on their marvelous expedition. Only once did they make a forced landing—they ran out of oil in Burma. They met the Oriental monsoons—and kept right on their way. They crossed Atlantic and Pacific by steamer, but the remaining 15,000 miles of the route was through the sky. They found the loveliest air view in the world—that which sweeps down to the glowing, marble fretwork of the Taj Mahal. The Days have blazed the trail. Domestic flying along their route may soon be common enough. That will be the answer to the question people will ask themselves—Why not?

Little in Common Between These Three Masters of Stagecraft

LEADERS IN MOSCOW'S THEATERLAND.

Left to Right—ALEXANDER TAIROFF, Director of the Kamerny Theater, Primarily "the Æsthetic Playhouse"; VSEVOLOD MEIERHOLD, Who Specializes in Stage Machinery and Communist Propaganda; CONSTANTINE STANISLAVSKY, Veteran Originator of the Moscow Art Theater, the Mecca of Naturalist Productions. This is the Sixth of a Series of Pictures, Drawn by Fräulein Erna Plachte of Berlin, Which The Christian Science Monitor Is Printing From Time to Time, Giving the Artist's Impressions of People and Places, as Sketched in Highways and Byways of Soviet Russia.

STRIFE IN INDIA DUE TO MISCHIEF, MacDONALD SAYS

British and Indians Alike Look to Gandhi for Conciliation

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—It is a "spirit of mischief, not a spirit of emancipation" that is now abroad in India, declared Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, at Lossiemouth, his native town, yesterday.

Mr. MacDonald characterized the whole situation in India as "most deplorable" and "out of keeping with the proposals for coöperation the British Government has offered to Indian political groups."

Picturing the situation in India in the light of the latest news, the Prime Minister looked on a sorry scene. In the northwest frontier Province he read of many killed and scores wounded in conflict with the authorities who are active in putting down subversive movements calculated to undermine orderly government.

From the United Provinces came announcement of the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who next to Mahatma Gandhi stands out as the most prominent leader in the Indian National Congress. In Bengal a reign of terrorism is in full operation, with Europeans going about their normal duties in peril. Communal bitterness has been intensified in the Punjab, and in Lahore, the provincial capital, only the restraining influence of British authorities prevents the two communities from violence.

Even the arrival of Mr. Gandhi at Bombay following his attendance at the London Round-Table Conference resulted in a serious clash between friends and foes of his policy.

In addition to these specific factors the general situation in India is fraught with unusual uncertainty and no fewer than 13 ordinances have been promulgated by the Earl of Willingdon, the Viceroy, in an effort to counteract the abnormal conditions prevailing throughout central and northern India.

"It is very hard," said Mr. MacDonald, "at a time when the Government has given more proof than any of its predecessors that by negotion and consent it is preparing in conjunction with leaders of Indian opinion to agree to a very large broadening of Indian freedom, that exponents of violence and disorder should have dashed the cup that is being offered from India's lips."

In this regard, he added, an enlightened India would give such activities no countenance.

The Prime Minister contended that recent events in India "do not represent a baffled, oppressed India struggling to be free, but a mischievous movement tramping in its own self-will upon Indian progress."

Meanwhile in London as in India all eyes are on Mr. Gandhi. It is recognized he holds the key to the situation. So far the few statements he has made since his arrival in India have been vague and guarded. He has, however, refused to commit himself at once to a militant policy, although he has made it clear if another campaign of civil disobedience becomes in his eyes necessary, he will not hesitate to initiate it.

Three Men Guide Russia's Stage

★ ★ ★

Father of Moscow Art Theater Active Soviets Bring Change in Type of Play

★ ★ ★

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Mr. Constantine Stanislavsky, Mr. Alexander Tairoff and Mr. Vsevolod Meierhold are the three acknowledged masters of Russian stagecraft. Representing, as they do, widely differing trends in dramatic theory, each of these theatrical directors has impressed his personality upon a playhouse which is inseparably associated with his name.

The veteran, Mr. Stanislavsky was the chief originator of the Moscow Art Theater, which was established in 1898. The naturalistic technique of this theater has probably never been surpassed. American theater-goers had an opportunity to see the players of the art theater during their American tour in 1922. If one conceives as the highest function of the theater the realistic interpretation of the playwright's thought and action it is difficult to see how any theater could go beyond the perfect synthesis of lifelike acting, natural enunciation and sober setting which Stanislavsky developed in the art theater.

It is difficult to know which is worthier of praise: the great individual actors such as Mr. Katchaloff, Mr. Moskvin, Mr. Luzhsky and Mrs. Knipper-Chekova, who grew up under Stanislavsky's direction or the splendid ensemble effects which have always been a conspicuous feature of the work of the Art Theater.

Mr. Stanislavsky today is not directly in charge of the stage management of the Art Theater. He is, however, in constant touch with its performances and has made his contribution to the training of the corps of younger actors who have grown up since the Revolution.

Communistic Touch to Theater

He has also helped to form during the last decade the so-called opera-studio which bears his name. Here one can see an interesting attempt to give opera in more intimate and natural form, and to place acting on a parity with singing in operatic performances. Several studios, or branches of the original Art Theater have now become full-fledged theaters, so that Stanislavsky's influence is by no means restricted to the incomparable theater which he founded.

The Revolution has inevitably brought some changes of repertory and method to the Art Theater. The old introspective analytical drama in which the Art Theater excelled is not, for a variety of reasons, being written in the Soviet Union. As a concession to the new times the Art Theater has given melodramatic modern plays with a strong infusion of Communist ideology, such as Ivanoff's "Armored Train 14-69" and Kirshon's "Bread." But one can still see there fine classical performances of such works as Beaumarchais' "Marriage of Figaro," Gorky's "Lower Depths" and some of the comedies of Ostrovsky.

Mr. Tairoff, director of the Kamerny Theater, is an avowed rebel against the Art Theater's doctrine of naturalism. "The Art Theater teaches the actor to forget that he is on the stage; we teach our actors to remember every moment that they are on the stage and to act accordingly," he once said to the writer in explaining his dramatic theories.

Following out this line of thought, the Kamerny Theater, of which Mr. Tairoff is the director, has become primarily the æsthetic playhouse of Moscow. Great emphasis is placed upon such aspects of stagecraft as costumes, lighting, gesture, accompanying music. "The play's the thing" has acquired the authority of tradition; but Mr. Tairoff champions the idea that the method of producing a drama is at least equally important with the substance of the play itself.

The annual program of the Kamerny Theater reveals an eclectic method of selection, the dramatists whose works are chosen for production ranging from Racine to Eugene O'Neill, with a few light operettas or musical comedies also included. The Kamerny actor is trained to be both physically and mentally agile and to pass rapidly from tragedy to comedy, or vice versa.

What one sees at the Kamerny Theater is a highly trained, almost acrobatic cast, capable of putting a vast store of vitality into every pro-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Russian Budget Nears Vast Sum Of $14,000,000,000

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 29—The Soviet budget for 1932, as ratified at yesterday's session of the Soviet Central Executive Committee, envisages expenditures of 27,541,966,000 rubles, nominally almost $14,000,000,000, which represents an increase of about 34 per cent over last year's budget.

This enormous amount, even by comparison with the United States, is explained partly by the Soviet price level which is considerably above the world level, partly by the fact that many expenditures and receipts in such fields as industry, trade, agriculture and transport, which are not included in the budgets of other states, find a place in the Soviet budget.

The estimates indicate that Soviet military expenditures are practically stabilized, the general appropriation for the army and navy of 1,278,500,000 rubles showing a slight decrease, while the 118,000,000 rubles to special troops and the G. P. U., the secret police, represents some increase over last year. While the budget does not contemplate the issue of more paper curency, coming loans represent important items in its income side and are expected to total more than 4,000,000,000 rubles.

Chicago Held Up On Drainage Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—This city's promise to spend $225,000,000 to reduce the diversion of water from Lake Michigan is faced with the seeming necessity of a moratorium. So far the Sanitary District of Chicago has kept pace with the program it pledged to the United States Supreme Court on April 21, 1930, to settle the international water controversy. Now, however, it is confronted by the apparent inability to raise more funds.

About $100,000,000 has been spent by local taxpayers in constructing plants which will dispose of sewage and relieve the Chicago drainage canal of the burden of carrying it to the Illinois River and thence to the Mississippi.

The district must have $1,500,000 the first of the year for bond principal and interest due, but whether it will get it, and from whom, seems to be a question nobody can answer. The only hope, it is said, is that the Illinois State Legislature, in special session to consider Chicago tax relief, adopts the reform program advocated by the bankers.

MAIL-TELEGRAPH MERGED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 29 (By U. P.)—Post office and the national telegraph services are to be merged Jan. 1, according to a decree issued last night by President Vargas.

Diesel-Engined Truck Uses Half Cent A Mile for 'Gas' on Run of 14,600 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29—A Diesel-engined truck has completed 14 days of continuous running on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, totaling 14,600 miles without the engine stopping, at a cost of less than one-half cent a mile for fuel.

The motor was developed and designed by Mr. Clessie L. Cummins, Columbus, Ind., and mounted in a standard motortruck chassis. The test was under auspices of the American Automobile Association.

Unofficial tabulations show that the truck was driven 10,005 miles before it exhausted the 917 gallons of fuel oil put aboard. It carried a total weight load of 21,000 pounds, averaged 43.41 miles an hour for the entire distance and 10 miles to the gallon of fuel oil, while the lubricating oil lasted 1800 miles to the gallon. The fuel oil cost 4.9 cents a gallon.

Behind the run lie 12 years of experimentation on Diesel-engined motorcars by Mr. Cummins. Two years ago Mr. Cummins drove the first Diesel-engined passenger car from Columbus, Ind., to New York on a fuel cost of $1.38. Two months ago the Cummins Diesel truck went from coast to coast at a fuel cost of $11.22.

THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 12
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight 3
Chess 4
Educational 6
The Home Forum 7
A Lesson from Nature (With French Translation)
Women's Enterprises and Activities 8
In the Ship Lanes 9
Radio Programs 12
Weekly Radio Column 12
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

RESPONSIBILITY FOR IDLE PLACED ON INDUSTRIES

Labor Commissioner Urges Reserve Fund of 2 Per Cent of Pay Rolls

Upon the hypothesis that unemployment is preventable should rest the approach to relief, in the estimation of Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts and a member of the Governor's committee for the stabilization of employment.

Establishment of a system of unemployment insurance to relieve all probable unemployment, such as exists in England and Germany, amounts to a passive acceptance of the necessity for recurrent and far-reaching periods of idleness, Mr. Smith says.

On the other hand, he continues, a plan that would place the costs of contributions entirely on the employer at a moderate rate with limited benefits for a limited period, and a definitely limited liability for the employer, would prove an incentive to industry to prevent unemployment.

Other Periods

Periods of unemployment other than those covered by the limited plan would have to be taken care of as they are now from sources of public and private relief, Mr. Smith says.

A plan that would obligate each industrial plant to contribute 2 per cent of its pay roll to a fund, the account for which is kept by the State, for the benefit of regular employees involuntarily out of work through seasonal fluctuations, technological changes or other causes, is favored by Mr. Smith. Men employed within the last 12 months by a concern or concerns operating under the plan would be eligible to receive benefits for one-fourth of the time they had been employed.

Proportioning the time that benefits would be paid to the time employed, would, he says, help to isolate the unemployables and the chronically unemployed and enable provisions to be made for them without taxing industry.

While the rate of contributions would be the same for all plants and all kinds of insurable unemployment during the setting up of the individual plant reserves, once the reserve is established, rewards in the nature of a reduced rate of contribution should be extended to the plants with good employment records, Mr. Smith declares. When the employer's reserve reaches a certain figure, the employer should be permitted to cease contributions until the reserve falls below the figure again.

Effect of Plan

The effect of this plan on the three major types of unemployment is explained by Mr. Smith. With seasonal layoffs costly the employer would tend to pay more attention to regulating production on a year-round basis. With technological displacements costly, the employer would, in all probability, be slower to install machinery that would put men out of work. In respect to cyclical unemployment, the planning induced by the employer's effort to avoid paying his unemployed workers might have important consequences in reducing even those hitherto inexorable fluctuations, Mr. Smith said.

Not only should the necessity to accumulate reserves against unemployment stimulate the employer to adopt measures to prevent unemployment, he declared, but to place part of the burden on the employee would be unfair. The employee does not cause unemployment, and he would be obligated to make his contribution in the nature of the difference between the benefits of relief and the wage he had been receiving, according to Mr. Smith.

Likelihood that this plan will have to be compulsory was expressed by Mr. Smith. However, he pointed out, every effort should be made to encourage voluntary establishment on the part of industry of what would be the minimum state requirements in such a plan as he outlined.

CONCESSION CANCELED

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Government last night canceled by decree the concession to the United Fruit Company to build a railway into the banana region from Progreso southward along the Comayagua River.

HOOVER ADVISES FEDERAL BUREAU CONSOLIDATIONS

Shows How to Save Millions by Preventing Overlapping of Functions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—As the next step in governmental economy following the slashing of appropriations, President Hoover in a statement today proposed the consolidation of a number of government bureaus, especially those which deal with public works.

Mr. Hoover, who has been advocating consolidation for many years and has been asking Congress to act ever since he became President, declared today that with economy the first necessity of government now is the time for the proposed consolidations to be put into effect.

The value of consolidation, President Hoover pointed out, lies not only in elimianting overlapping duties, but in having a single head to formulate policies. A program of consolidation set in motion now would remedy the indiscriminate growth of bureaus which in the future might be of enormous expense to the Government, he said.

The public works administration, the President said, would not undertake naval and military work but the service of the corps of army engineers should be delegated in rotation for military duty to continue their supervision of river and harbor work.

All of the merchant marine activities of the Government, President Hoover would transfer to the Department of Commerce. He would establish there a position of assistant secretary for merchant marine, under whom this work could be grouped. The Shipping Board would revert back to a purely regulatory body in keeping with its original position.

Program of Economy

The text of his statement follows:

The most constructive direction for economy in federal expenditure beyond a rigid reduction of appropriations and the resolute opposition to new appropriations, lies in the consolidation of government bureaus and general reorganization of the Federal Government.

I have recommended this reorganization in public addresses, reports and messages to Congress throughout the past ten years.

I particularly emphasized this necessity as the basis of constructive economy in my message to the second session of the Seventy-First Congress. I again referred to it in the message to the third session of that Congress, and in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

U. S. Participation In Conference On Debts Uncertain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Likelihood of the United States sending a delegation to the general European conference on war debts in January was said in confidential senatorial circles yesterday to be small.

A member of the Senate in close touch with foreign relations, after discussing the matter with President Hoover, said he would be surprised to see this Government represented officially.

The State Department declined to comment on the matter, stating it had not been informed officially of the date on which the conference is to be held. Political circles generally were inclined to the opinion that the action of Congress in passing the moratorium resolution with an amendment declaring its opposition to any reduction or cancellation of war debts owing the United States has made it impossible for this country to participate in any further discussion of the subject.

Capable Statesman At Helm in Nanking

© Underwood

SUN FO

Son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Who Becomes the Leading Influence in New Government at Nanking as President of the Executive Yuan.

Flier and Wife Build Plane, Circle Globe

New Jersey Couple Flew Over Steaming Jungles and Desert Wastes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—A wish, impulsively voiced, to fly around the world in their own homemade airplane, was realized Dec. 20 when Mr. and Mrs. Charles Day, of Ridgewood, N. J., landed at Newark Airport after circumnavigating the globe. Back of the flight, however, were years of experience which Mr. Day acquired in building and experimenting with aircraft.

Their journey lasted seven months, during which they flew about 15,000 miles. It marked, Mr. Day said, the first around-the-world trip of an American-built light airplane, and, he added, it was the first time a flying machine had succeeded in traversing India, Indo-China and Burma during the monsoon season without requiring serious repairs.

All of which would indicate that their homemade airplane was no an ordinary flying machine, nor Mr. Day an ordinary pilot.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Day had been experimenting upon a light airplane that would possess greater elements of safety than any that hitherto has been constructed, and he wanted to try it out on a round-the-world flight, which he considered one of the most severe practical tests he could give it. He did not intend to take it through the Orient during the monsoon time, but it happened that he did, and the plane stood the test.

Its design is not radically different than that of other airplanes, but Mr. Day holds that slight changes in design sometimes effect great changes in the manner in which an airplane behaves in the air, and it is these refinements that he has sought.

With the aid of mechanics, the plane was constructed in a paint shop in Ridgewood, N. J., where the Days live. When it was finished, the early tests proved so successful that Mrs. Day exclaimed in her enthusiasm, "Why, Charles, let's go around the world in it!"

Mr. Day hadn't thought of that, but it seemed like a good idea, so he wrote to the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce in Washington, and matters were arranged. There was no fanfare of publicity when they started out, but

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Zoom and Dip Round the World

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES DAY IN THEIR PLANE

This Ridgewood, N. J., Couple Didn't Think Anything at All of Starting Off for a Flying Voyage Around the World in the Plane That They Built Themselves. But They Did It, and Returned to New Jersey Full of Stories of What They Had Seen and What They Had Accomplished.

HONJO DRIVE ON CHINCHOW GAINS SPEED

Japan's Rapid Advance Brings Fall of Rail City of Kowpangtze

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED IN NANKING

Tokyo Complains of Reports Made by Foreign Observers at Chinchow

While Japanese troops converging from two directions are reported to have captured the railway city of Kowpangtze, which commands the road to Marshal Chang's headquarters at Chinchow, China has made a distinct move toward unity in the nomination of a new Cabinet incorporating both factions of the Kuomintang Party. Neither Marshal Chiang Kai-shek nor Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is included in the Cabinet, although the former retains a certain amount of influence as a member of a standing committee of the Central Executive of the party, on which committee some of China's former war lords have been given a place.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 29—The military campaign to eliminate the last vestiges of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's influence in Manchuria appears to be nearing its final phases.

General Tamon's column from Yingkow, after occupying Panshan at 1 p. m. today, advanced to Kowpangtze, which it captured. Reinforcements, sent from Hsinminfu, advanced simultaneously along the Peiping-Mukden Railway upon Kowpangtze. The capture of Kowpangtze opens the way for an advance on Chinchow.

While the two major columns were driving toward Kowpangtze, lesser units operating in various areas have been cleaning up the Chinese bands. Advices here still indicate that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang intends to make his chief line of defense along the Taling River, northwest of Chinchow, so that heavy fighting is expected. It is reported that Marshal Chang has telegraphed to Nanking today requesting reinforcements and "assistance," which means money, declaring that he is ready to make extreme sacrifices in defense of Chinchow. There is no indication, however, that Marshal Chang intends to proceed to Chinchow personally.

Foreign military observers from Peiping and Tientsin returned to Chinchow today, following the Christmas holiday, considerably embarrassing the War Office here, which has issued a statement declaring that the foreign attachés have been continually misled by Chinese propaganda and are misrepresenting Japan's position to their home governments. "We also wonder if they are not prejudiced against Japan by a preconceived feeling that the Japanese will attack Chinchow," it says. The statement charges that captured documents prove beyond doubt that the Chinchow régime is attacking the Japanese at every possible opportunity through irregulars and bandits, and the foreign attachés are possibly unwittingly encouraging this resistance and aggravating the situation. Commenting on the statement, the vernacular press understands that the War Office is urging the Government to protest to the powers against the activities of the attachés at Chinchow, who are really rendering the establishment of peace and order in Manchuria very difficult.

The press reiterates the charges that the British Minister at Peiping is actively supporting Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

The vernacular press continues to interpret the Government's replies to the Anglo-French and American notes as rejecting "foreign intervention." The majority of the newspapers believe that the powers are chiefly concerned in the basis of equal opportunity, which all agree that Japan will never violate.

Opposing Factions Unite to Form New Chinese Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29—After a long period of political uncertainty, aggravated by Japanese activities in the Chinchow region, which have cast a dark cloud over national affairs, a new Chinese Government with a definitely civilian basis has emerged from the prolonged negotiations between Nanking and Canton. The negotiations culminated in the present Kuomintang Congress at Nanking.

Mr. Lin Sen becomes President of the National Government; Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Executive Yuan; Mr. Chang Chi, President of the Legislative Yuan; Mr. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan; Mr. Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan; Dr. C. C. Wu, President of the Judicial Yuan.

These six highest posts are all held by civilians following a ballot, the only military influence being Gen. Chen Ming-shu, who was elected Vice-President of the Executive Yuan.

New Cabinet Named

Changes in the organic law of the constitution were adopted by the Congress, President Lin Sen's powers being now similar to those of the French President, eliminating the quasi-dictatorship which was formerly charged against President Chiang Kai-shek.

The Nanking Congress also elected nine members to a standing committee of the Central Committee of

the Koumintang, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Hu Han-min and Mr. Wang Ching-wei being the first three, who also constitute a standing committee of the Central Political Council.

The other officers of the Cabinet have been filled as follows:

Foreign Minister—Eugene Chen.
Minister of Finance—Huang Han-liang.
Minister of Communications—Gen. Chen Ming-shu.
Minister of Railways—Yeh Kung-cho.
Minister of War—Ho Ying-ch'in.
Minister of Navy—Chen Shao-kuan.
Minister of Education—Dr. C. C. Wu.
Minister of Justice—Lo Wen-kan.
Minister of Home Affairs—Li Wen-fan.
Minister of Industry — Ch'en Kung-po.

While the result of the election made a favorable impression, it is fully realized that the future of the new Government depends largely on Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's continued negation of power and his willingness to fill a minor post and coöperate with the new Administration by providing an element of strength which the new body needs, provided from diverse political forces and viewpoints. China needs his help to assure a lengthy existence for the new Administration.

Military Leaders Help

The military factor is not entirely absent, for Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Gen Feng Yu-hsiang and Gen. Yen Hsi-shan have all been elected to the Government Council. But the qualification is supposed to be that they are retired, not active commanders.

Some circles incline to the belief that Marshal Chiang's retirement is merely temporary, as he is the only really strong leader in China. But there is abundant hope that the new administration will last.

The Sino-Japanese crisis dominates the Nanking Congress deliberations and has resulted in the issuance of a manifesto declaring that the Kuomintang is resolved to take the necessary defensive measures to resist Japanese action in Manchuria, but China prefers to rely upon the League to discover a settlement of the issue, which is the greatest crisis the country has faced.

NEPTUNES ELECT

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Capt. E. F. Mitchell of Brooklyn, master of the American Importer, was re-elected president of the Neptune Association yesterday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

FINLAND TAKES NATIONAL VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Three Questions Submitted, Ranging From Retention, Repeal or Change

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 29—Voting on the national prohibition referendum starts today throughout Finland. The nation is asked to say yes or no to the following three questions.

1—Shall the existing prohibition law be retained on a basis of total prohibition.

2—Shall the prohibition law be modified so as to permit the production and sale of weak alcoholic beverages, subjec to governmental control and taxation.

3—Shall the prohibition law be repealed and new legislation enacted permitting the production and sale of other than weak alcoholic beverages, subject to governmental control and taxation.

The referendum is being taken because the Finnish Riksdag seems unwilling to make itself responsible either for enforcing or repealing the existing law. It is common knowledge that the law at present is being broken on a large scale. Smuggling goes on intensively around Finnish coasts which are notoriously difficult to patrol adequately.

It is estimated that for every gallon of liquor legally imported at least another nine gallons finds its way to consumers illegally. Voting on the referendum will be continued tomorrow.

Became Effective in 1919

The pre-war temperance movement in Finland was most successful, the consumption of alcohol being the lowest in the world. Total prohibition came into force in 1919, and was expected to insure better conditions and a higher cultural level.

But it has not been enforced, and now prominent men and women, doctors, bankers, professors, judges and organized agricultural producers join in attributing to prohibition the deterioration which has taken place in the country's standards.

They point out whereas alcohol was formerly only procurable in towns, now it is available in every village. There has been a grave increase in nightly arrests for drunkenness, although no arrest is made unless except in disturbing the peace. The papers daily report serious crimes committed under the effect of alcohol only slightly diluted.

The latest figures in court cases for drunkenness per 100,000 give Finland 1600, Sweden 700 and Denmark 250; murders per 100,000 inhabitants are 90 in Finland, compared to five in Sweden and three in Denmark. Murders under the influence of drink increased 150 per cent since 1914, showing the result of failure to enforce the law.

Women Sign Petition

A petition signed by 118,000 women was presented to the President this spring, urging repeal of the existing system on the ground that children employed in the delivery of alcohol are growing up indifferent to lawbreaking.

The Social Democratic Party, strongest supporters of prohibition, have issued a manifesto which, while admitting that transgression is widespread, urges that the fundamental of prohibition is all-important and ought to be maintained in legislation.

The Minister of Social Affairs, on the other hand, broadcasting yesterday, admits the failure of successive governments, Agrarian, Progressive, Unionist, and Social Democrats, to enforce the law and he declares the present position is untenable. Smugglers though earning big incomes are untaxed, he said, while the state urgently needs money and has been obliged to reduce salaries. He considered traffic in alcohol must be controlled, regulated and taxed. The issue, however, cuts across parties which is why the Government decided on the consultative referendum.

Support of Prohibition In Finland Weakened By Liquor Smuggling

By DR. R. HERCOD

Director of the International Bureau Against Alcoholism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz.—Liquor smuggling, which 12 years of timid and half-hearted attempts at control have not only failed to stamp out but allowed to become overwhelming, and the lure of revenue easily to be derived from legalized liquor traffic in a time of exceptional financial stress are swaying Finland in favor of repealing its alcohol prohibition law.

The nation-wide referendum of Dec. 29-30 places three alternatives before Finnish voters: (1) Maintenance of the present prohibition law, instituted in 1919; (2) reintroduction of the sale of wine and beer only; (3) full abrogation of the prohibition law with the controlled sale of beer, wine and spirits.

The referendum was proposed by the Government and accepted by the Parliament when a committee charged to investigate the temperance situation handed in its report at the end of November.

The adversaries of prohibition the world over will hail this decision of the Finnish Government as a condemnation not merely of the prohibition system as experimented in Finland, but of the fundamental of prohibition itself. Those who are behind the scenes in Finland and have followed the history of prohibition in that country will judge otherwise.

Efforts at Enforcement

It would be unfair to state that the Finnish Government and Parliament made no attempt to save the situation. They tried, among other means, to enlist the help of the other Baltic Sea countries in the fight against smuggling, and succeeded in bringing about an international convention on the subject which was drawn up at Helsingfors in 1925.

But several of the Baltic States were slow in ratifying it, and when the ratification was complete the smugglers availed themselves of the fact that the convention was binding only on vessels belonging to the Baltic Sea countries.

Early in 1929 it seemed that the Government was determined to make a resolute effort to stamp out the evil and obtain a satisfactory enforcement of the law, and measures were taken to strengthen the coast guard service. But some months later the nationalist or Lapo movement broke out, the fight against Communism became the chief preoccupation of the country and the prohibition enforcement was practically set aside.

A little later the economic crisis reached Finland and gave to the opponents of prohibition the opportunity to point out that, since it was impossible to enforce the law, it would be better for the Government to obtain some millions from a legal liquor traffic than to abandon all profits to the smugglers.

A change has accordingly come over public opinion in Finland on the subject of prohibition. Many of the supporters of the law, outside the temperance societies, have become discouraged and joined the number of those who have always been hostile. Even in the temperance societies, some of the members begin to waver, though most are persuaded that even now, if the situation were energetically handled, it would be possible to overcome the difficulties in a year or two.

The committee appointed by the Government does not share the views of these optimists. In their proposals they adopt, at least in part, those of the party which despairs of satisfactory enforcement, by advocating the abrogation of prohibition as regards wine and beer, while maintaining the prohibition of spirits.

Whatever the results of the Finnish referendum may be they cannot affect the fundamental of prohibition itself. It can only show once more what was known already, namely, that in order to make prohibition successful in practice a number of factors which were wanting in the Finnish experiment are required.

President Proposes Bureau Consolidations

(Continued from Page 1)

my message to the present Congress I again traversed the subject.

Some of my recommendations have been carried out, the most notable one being the consolidation of all veterans activities into the veterans administration. As a result, General Hines reports that we are saving somewhere from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year in this service alone.

Outstanding among these reorganizations would be consolidation of all construction activities of the Government under an administrator of public works to serve all the departments.

Other cases are the consolidation of all merchant marine activities into the Department of Commerce; the consolidation of the conservation activities of the Government; of the public health service, of educational activities and numerous other groups on the same major purpose under single-headed responsibility."

Such action would result in the elimination of many expensive agencies and overlap, resulting in very great economies. These economies would run into many millions.

In addition to the actual economy by concentrated administration and elimination of overlap, further great economies would be brought about through the curtailment of the self-expanding capacity of scattered bureaus which could be much better controlled if they were grouped together. It would enable policies in connection with different government activities to be better developed and better directed.

The subject is an old one and now that economy absolutely must be the first order in government it is an appropriate time for Congress to take up the question and bring it to conclusion. Such action would comprise a major accomplishment of the present session of Congress.

TUFTS COLLEGE PRESIDENT BACK

Prof. John A. Cousens of Newton, president of Tufts College, and Mrs. Cousens, arrived at Boston today on the motorship "City of New York," from African ports. The motorship is making its first trip to Boston and brought 15 passengers and approximately 2600 bales of wool for Boston importers. This is one of the largest cargoes of African wool brought to Boston in recent years.

A group of wool merchants, tourist agents and steamship men inspected the vessel today. The vessel is one of a fleet of the American West African Line and docked at Commonwealth Pier. It is 8272 gross tons, 450 feet in length, and is a twin screw steel vessel.

Theatrical News

"Mrs. Moonlight"

Plymouth Theater — The Professional Players of Boston present a Charles Hopkins production, Edith Barrett and Sir Guy Standing in "Mrs. Moonlight," by Benn W. Levy. Week beginning Dec. 28, 1931. The cast:

Tom Moonlight	Sir Guy Standing
Minnie	Frances Ross Campbell
Edith Jones	Kathryn Collier
Sarah Moonlight	Edith Barrett
Percy Middling	Leo G. Carroll
Jane Moonlight	Katherine Standing
Willie Ragg	John Spacey
Peter	John Ross

This curious mixture of fantasy and actuality stems from Barrie. If it is less persuasive than "Mary Rose" or "Dear Brutus," that is doubtless because there is only one Barrie. If we accept its premises less willingly than those of Mr. Balderston's "Berkeley Square," it is perhaps because Mr. Levy has been a little less deft in handling his argument. The atmosphere of the first act, which is that of very old-fashioned sentimental comedy, does not prepare us adequately for the revelation of Mrs. Moonlight's wish, while wearing an ancient Scottish necklace, that she might never grow older in appearance. And even if we assent to this bit of magic, we are not then convinced that the lady, at the age of 28, would be so apprehensive of losing her husband's love—for looking so young—that she would disappear out of hand.

When Mrs. Moonlight returns, 17 years later, to save her daughter from an unwise marriage, she presents the same appearance. And we are asked to believe that in 17 years her husband and her friends have so far forgotten her that they accept her for her own niece. It is really too much to ask. Only in the last act, timed 30 years later, does the illusion begin to take hold. Then it is easy to believe that Tom Moonlight recognizes his first wife and thinks himself back in the early years of their marriage; and that their daughter has at last a glimpse of the truth.

The fact that the play obviously made a good impression on the first-night audience was due more to the cast than to the author. Sir Guy Standing gave a subtly shaded portrayal of Tom Moonlight in the progression from middle years to age. The complete silence of the house after his final exit was the warmest applause he could have had. Miss Ross Campbell imbued Minnie, the Scottish maid who alone shared the secret with her mistress, with an eerie quality which shone through a well-designed comedy exterior. Mr. Carroll's realization of a lumpish suitor was a masterpiece. Miss Barrett brought personal beauty and charm to the principal rôle. If she had relied less upon an artificial accent and a languishing manner, Mr. Levy would have been served even better than he was. The applause at the end was cordial and sustained.

L. A. S.

"Sherlock Holmes"

Colonial Theater—Week beginning Dec. 28, 1931. William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," by William Gillette and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The cast:

Sherlock Holmes	William Gillette
Doctor Watson	Reginald Mason
John Forman	Charles S. Brown
Sir Edward Leighton	Guy D'Ennery
Count Von Stahlburg	Alfred Ansel
Professor Moriarty	John Miltern
James Larrabee	Reynolds Denniston
Sidney Prince	William Postance
Alfred Bassick	Harry Joyner
Jim Craigin	William H. Barwald
Thomas Leary	Herbert Wilson
"Lightfoot" McTague	Henry Lambert
John	Fred Tasker
Billy	Burford Hampden
Parsons	Donald Campbell
Alice Faulkner	Betty Hanna
Mrs. Faulkner	Sybil Campbell
Madge Larrabee	Roberta Beatty
Therese	Elsie Keene
Mrs. Smeedley	Rose Kingston

Sherlock Holmes has mellowed in three decades and William Gillette —alter ego—has mellowed with him. A new generation, growing tall, may wonder how Sherlock so suavely elbowed off the stage the dramatic intelligentsia of the post-'nineties. Then Mr. Gillette forsakes his castle in Connecticut and returns to Baker Street. The mysteries of his successes—his, Sherlock's, and Conan Doyle's—are explained, even without benefit of deductive reasoning. Elementary, my dear Watson, elementary!

For Mr. Gillette, acting with heightened restraint, retains the entire manner of the endeared detective. The complete poise; the calm assurance; the subtle amusement at things to him so simple and to others so obscure—these rest as lightly on the shoulders of Sherlock Holmes as when he first appeared before the footlights. And that certain touch that knows the limits beyond which melodrama must not go is as deft as ever.

And too, Mr. Gillette preserves that aloofness which clothes Sherlock Holmes with dignity. Perhaps this quality in his acting is best explained by an incident that goes back no further than 1929. It was then that arrangements were being made for a series of farewell seasons. There must, of course, be a souvenir booklet—the sort of thing that a hawker sells in the foyer. Mr. Gillette was asked to write a foreword. He protested that "such disturbances" made him very uncomfortable, but "swallowed his discomfort" because he recognized that an enterprising management found these things necessary from a business point of view. And so his introduction reads:

"Here is the souvenir—if anybody wants it."

Thus confronted, audiences love him. His opening last night was received by a large and enthusiastic house. From the very beginning they were perfectly sure that Sherlock Holmes would overcome all difficulties. He did. They were delighted. Why?

Elementary, my dear Watson, elementary!

Boston State Notes

Continuing plays are Fred Stone's "Smiling Faces," at the Shubert, and "Three Little Girls," at the Wilbur.

Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella" will be presented at the Plymouth, Saturday morning by the National Junior Theater, under auspices of the Professional Players.

Two performances, morning and afternoon, will be given Saturday of "Snow Queen," by Clare Tree Major's company at the Repertory Theater.

"The Good Companions," the play made from Mr. Priestley's novel, will be presented at the Shubert Jan. 11.

Impending dance programs include those of La Argentina, Jan. 9, and of Vicente Escudero, Jan. 27, both at Symphony Hall.

Five American artists will be heard for the first time in opera in Boston during the two-weeks season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company beginning at the Boston Opera House Feb. 1. They are Leola Turner, soprano; Louise Bernhardt, contralto; Marie Buddy, soprano; Serafina Di Leo, soprano, and Paul Althouse, tenor.

MILK ARBITRATION BOARD APPOINTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—A temporary board of arbitration, which will seek remedies for the present unstable milk market situation, was appointed at the conclusion of a conference, called by the Hampden County Commission here today which was attended by more than 100 representatives of dairy interests, milk dealers and other civic officials of towns and cities in this county and over a larger area. The committee will hold its first meeting here Wednesday.

Representatives of the dairymen declared they intend to seek remedial legislation from the Massachusetts Legislature this winter. Mr. Philip V. Erard, chairman of the Springfield health board, heads the arbitration committee.

BOSTON IMPORTS SHOW DECLINE IN WEEK

Imports landed at the port of Boston for immediate consumption for the week ending Dec. 26 were announced today by Mr. Wilfred W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs, to be valued at $1,185,069, as compared with $1,665,521 for the previous week.

Imports for warehousing were valued at $114,942 for the week ending Dec. 26, as compared with $158,781 for the preceding week. The decline as compared with figures for previous weeks was due to gradual falling off in shipments leading up to the end of the demands for Christmas trade, Mr. Lufkin reported.

LYNN LABOR UNION ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 29 — Mr. Charles Hartshorn, a veteran shoe union leader, has been elected president of the Lynn Central Labor Union for 1932. Other officials elected were: Vice-president, Mr. Benjamin F. Simpson of the street carmen; secretary-treasurer, Mr. William A. Nealey, teamsters; reading clerk, Mr. Robert Norris, carpenters; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. William H. Davis, teamsters; trustees, Mr. William Donovan, teamsters; Mr. F. A. Paquette, carpenters; Mr. Fred Jewett, edgemakers.

Masonic Grand Lodge Installs

Mr. Curtis Chipman of Cambridge was installed Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts at Boston Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon by Mr. Herbert W. Dean of Cheshire, who has held the office three years. Observance of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist followed the installation.

Other officers for 1932 are Mr. Charles C. Balcom of Newton, Past Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, and Grand Marshal for three years, Senior Grand Warden; Mr. Leroy E. Shaw of Pittsfield, Junior Grand Warden; Mr. Charles H. Ramsay and Mr. Frederick W. Hamilton, both of Cambridge, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, respectively; Mr. Rutherford E. Smith of Newton, Deputy Grand Master; Mr. Irvin Van Gorder Gillis of Peiping, District Grand Master for China; Mr. Ralph Osborn of Cristobal, District Grand Master for the Canal Zone; Mr. Joseph S. McDonald of Valparaiso, District Deputy Grand Master for the Chile District; Mr. Robert J. McKechnie of Taunton, Grand Marshal. Appointed officers include 47 District Deputy Grand Masters, five Grand Chaplains, two Grand Lecturers and minor line officers.

Henry Price medals were presented to Mr. Winfield Temple of Marlboro, retiring Senior Grand Warden; Mr. William H. Franklin Jr. of Merrimac, retiring Junior Grand Warden; Mr. Harry E. Jackson of Danvers, Junior Grand Warden in 1929, and the Rev. Paul Sterling of Melrose, Grand Chaplain.

GENERAL ELECTRIC TO DROP BONUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 29—The General Electric announces that it will terminate the 5 per cent bonus of five-year employees after payments for 1932 have been made, as business conditions do not warrant continuance. The new ruling will affect thousands of employees and it is estimated that the decrease in their incomes will approximate $500,000 in the next 12 months.

The bonus system has been operating here for 10 years. Payments on a semiannual basis came in February and August.

INEXPENSIVE LUXURY IN NEW YORK

Value-smart New Yorkers and Visitors to New York live at the Pierrepont. You will enjoy its charming atmosphere, its many sumptuous features. Near everywhere. 4 minutes from Wall Street, 18 minutes from Times Square. Come! Take I. R. T. to Clark Street or B. M. T. to Borough Hall — the first Brooklyn stop on all subways.

$2 FROM DAILY
The Pierrepont
$10 to $20 WEEKLY
Pierrepont & Hicks Sts. Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone MAin 4-5500
DeLuxe Accommodations $25

Quick Riddance of All Insects

6 Branches
MT. VERNON OAkwood 5303
STAMFORD STamford 3-7834
WHITE PLAINS White Plains 9525
BROOKLYN TRiangle 5-9873
JAMAICA Jamaica 6-7080
NEWARK MUlberry 4-6063

Guarantee Exterminating Co.
11 West 42nd St. LOngacre 5-1100
"20 Years at 500 Fifth Avenue"

M. M. Harper Method
Care of Hair, Scalp, Skin and Nails for Men & Women
MISS MABEL
Formerly with Antoine, 72nd Street is now with us for
Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving
2095 Broadway (S. W. cor. 73 St.)
Phone Trafalgar 7-5336, New York

MILNES
A Fuel for Every Furnace
COAL-COKE FUEL OIL
Elgin 5455
88 King St., E., Toronto, Can.

TAILOR IMPORTER
Shotland
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
We extend to you a cordial invitation to call and inspect our new importations.
Custom-made clothes designed and fitted for you give the maximum distinction and individuality.
Former Prices $125
New Prices $90
Paul Shotland
425 Fifth Ave. Cor. 38 St.
NEW YORK CITY

"'Tis the day after New Year's—"

when guests are gone and the busy housewife surveys the aftermath of big celebration, that this up-to-date laundry looms up large as a ready help. What a relief to be able to bundle up all the bedding, table linen, towels, etc., and send them along to us knowing that they will be returned snowy white and reeking of cleanliness after their soft water washing. A phone message now will bring our driver next Saturday and that will allow you to enjoy New Year's without dreading the "clean-up." We have eight different kinds of family wash service —all done in rain-soft water without any unsightly marking. Phone today—stop any one of our courteous driver-salesmen — or use our "cash-and-carry" department.

LLoydbrook 2161

TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE
TORONTO

NEW YORK CITY
PERMANENT STEAM WAVE
Long Hair and Long Bob $5.00
Guaranteed 6 Months

No electricity used.
Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show 1930 and 1931.
THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric baking methods. Supercurline cleanses the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can GET IT YOURSELF or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.25
Super Curline
TRADE MARK
Paul E. Gaire, Inc
67 W 44th Street, 3rd Floor, New York
Phone Murray Hill 2-6557-8. Appointments taken until 6:30 daily, Thursday until 7:00 P. M.

Do You Know

How many words you can say in a 3-minute telephone conversation? The average is about 500 words to and fro. To prove it, time yourself reading 500 words out of this paper.

A 3-minute call by number will go 25 miles for a quarter; 64 miles for a half-dollar; 174 miles for a dollar, even at day rates. Evening and night rates are, of course, much lower on most station-to-station calls.

Going in for figure uplift?
WONDERLIFT
by Nemo
$5.
In our stocks regularly at $7.50

A side-fastening corsette for the heavier figure, with an inner belt whose claim to fame lies in the fact that it FASTENS IN FRONT. The whole corset is designed with an eye to flattening the diaphragm and smoothing out the figure. Silk-striped brocade. Flesh. Sizes 36 to 52. Long or short lengths. At a sale price, $5.

Filene's
Third floor corset shop
BOSTON

1812 1931
OLD GOLD WANTED
Send us your old solid gold watches, discarded jewelry and diamonds. We will advise the value and hold for acceptance.
Reference: Any bank or dentist anywhere.
THE J. M. NEY COMPANY
WEST & ELM STS
HARTFORD, CONN.
U S A
PLEASE CUT OUT AND MAIL TO A FRIEND

GROOM
Calendars and Diaries
1932

Phillips Brooks Calendars
Family Expense Books
Investment & Income Record Books
Bookkeeping Outfits for Every Business
Bound—Loose Leaf—Visible Records
THOMAS GROOM & Co.
THREE STORES
148 Federal St. *United Shoe Machinery Building*
105 State St. BOSTON
45 St. James Ave. *Park Square Building*

Start the New Year with a New Thrill in Fine Foods

1932 is a fortunate year for those who prefer the finest foods. Van Dyk now offers you the choicest table delicacies obtainable at new low prices that everyone can afford.

No reason now to be content with ordinary foods when you can get Van Dyk delicacies at amazingly moderate prices.

For Example:

Special Creamery BUTTER
A Van Dyk dairy specialty, renowned for its freshness, deliciousness and purity. High quality guaranteed.

Pure Sap MAPLE SYRUP
Not ordinary cane or sugar syrup, but pure sap. Supremely delicious.

We Are Specialists in These Fine Foods
BEVERAGES SPICES EXTRACTS BUTTER EGGS CHEESE SMOKED MEAT PRODUCTS

VAN DYK FOOD STORES

Van Dyk Stores are located—NEW YORK: Albany, Amsterdam, Buffalo, Jamaica, Mt. Vernon, New York City, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Schenectady, Troy, Yonkers. CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, Waterbury. MASSACHUSETTS: Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester. NEW JERSEY: Newark, New Brunswick, Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Plainfield. RHODE ISLAND: Providence. PENNSYLVANIA: Pittsburgh.
Consult local telephone directory for store addresses.

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed
HOUGHTON'S
Tremont Street at Beacon
BOSTON
HOUGHTON & DUTTON COMPANY

Pepperell — Chatham — Winthrop
Wool and Cotton
Our Price Last Year at This Time, $3 Pair
Plaid Blankets $1.99 Pair
Just the "feel" of these big, soft, wooly blankets will tell you they're GOOD blankets of fine quality wool and cotton. Wide contrasting satalyn bindings. A beautiful blanket at a very low price. Size 66x80.
Street Floor—Rear

RASKOB SEEKS HARMONY PLAN ON WET ISSUE

Problem Expected to Come Up at Democratic Committee Meeting Jan. 9

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—A harmony program for the Democrats that will keep the prohibition question in the background is in prospect for the Democratic National Committee meeting here next week.

The committee will meet primarily to fix a time and place for the 1932 national convention. Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the national committee, it is reported, has decided not to press his proposal that the committee express its views with respect to some of the questions that will have to be dealt with in the convention platform, among them the liquor question.

A way to prevent a clash between the drys and the wets on the committee has been proposed. A committee on platform would be named to receive suggestions, just as the Republicans did at their recent meeting here. To this committee the Raskob "home rule" plan for getting rid of federal prohibition would be referred, together with the returns on the questionnaire on prohibition sent out by Mr. Raskob not long ago to persons who contributed financially to the Alfred E. Smith campaign in 1928.

Mr. Raskob is now showing a willingness to agree to this procedure. Advancement of this harmony program is credited to the wing of the party that at this time is looking forward to the nomination of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York for President.

The national committee will meet Jan. 9. The night before the meeting, a Jackson Day banquet will be held. Mr. Claude G. Bowers, Democratic editorial writer, will preside.

The committee will have to decide whether delegates to the national convention shall be elected under the new congressional apportionment or under the apportionment under which the present Congress was elected. Last November, Mr. John W. Davis, New York lawyer, the party's nominee for President in 1924, in response to a request from the committee for a legal opinion, advised that the delegates should be chosen under the apportionment on which the existing Congress was elected, but a good many men in the party have challenged this ruling. The Republicans at their recent meeting apportioned delegates on the new congressional basis.

The policy-fixing Democrats of the House are expecting the national committee to voice a good word for them and their work since the opening of Congress.

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Citizens' Association, motion picture on development of telephone, Robert G. Shaw School Hall, 8.

Second in lecture series on architecture in Boston, "Boston Sculpture," by Mr. Charles D. Maginnis, Boston Architectural Club, 8.

Boston Propellor Club: Reception and dinner meeting; address, "The American Merchant Marine," by Mr. Wallace H. White, Senator from Maine, Chamber of Commerce, 6.

Massachusetts Department, National Guard; dinner meeting, reports from delegates to recent convention, Army and Navy Club, Hancock Street, 6.

Dinner, New England Street Railway Club, Swiss Room, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 2, 8:30. Meeting, Easy Speakers, Vialle Room, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—Fred Stone in "Smiling Faces," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Three Little Girls," 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Delicious," with Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell.

Plymouth—"Mrs. Moonlight," 8:15.

Colonial—William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," 8:15.

Uptown—"Sooky" (film), continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Landscape Paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11. For children: A Roman Triumph, Mrs. Saward, 2.

Meeting, Vacuum Oil Company, Hotel Statler.

Afternoon dance, Copley-Plaze Hotel, 4:30 to 7.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "World Prosperity and Standards of Living," by Mr. Edward A. Filene, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Performance of "Pinocchio" by Junior League, Boston Civic Theater (formerly the Repertory), 2:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings, lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; modern American water colors; exhibition of new accessions to the print department; modern French prints.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Old Japanese Temple Paintings. Throughout December. Exhibit of Buddhist paintings, to Dec. 29. Architectural drawings by Walter Copa, Dec. 16 to Jan. 10, inclusive; seventeenth century prints for course; New Mayan objects.

Isabella Stewart Gardiner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Adirondacks by Ednah C. Hubbard, through Jan. 2.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Miscellaneous water colors and paintings by well-known artists. Fine prints by modern print makers. Through Jan. 9.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed; Nash's Mansions of Old England.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Total Automobile Registration Less

Registration of commercial vehicles increased in Massachusetts for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30. The total registration of 1,002,533 declined 2529 from that of the previous year owing to the reduction in passenger car registration. The registration of passenger cars fell off 4191 from 1930, while that of trucks increased 1662 for the same period.

The figures issued today by the registry of motor vehicles show that for the year the income of the State from license fees and registration is $6,430,015, which represents a sum $32,602 less than that of the previous year. The number of drivers licensed decreased 703 this year, while the number of manufacturers and dealers registered was augmented by 248.

Registrations in November were better than had been expected. The total, 15,730, was only 182 less than last year. The drop of 439 in passenger car registrations was partially offset by the gain of 257 in the registration of commercial vehicles. There are at present more than 1,000,00 persons licensed by Massachusetts to drive motor vehicles.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature; minimum temperature tonight about 22.

Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness.

Remaining New England States: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and north winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	32	40	Montreal	12	20
Bismarck	30	36	Nantucket	30	36
Boston	26	39	New Orleans	56	72
Buffalo	26	42	New York	32	38
Calgary	20	28	Norfolk, Va.	32	46
Charleston	48	66	North Platte	32	50
Chicago	40	40	Philadelphia	40	40
Cincinnati	38	50	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	54
Denver	32	58	Pittsburgh	36	46
Eastport, Me.	18	24	Portland, Me.	20	34
Hatteras	44	54	Raleigh	44	50
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	38	44
	7p.m.Dec.28	74	St. Paul	32	44
Helena, Mont.	28	42	Salt Lake City	36	44
Huron, S. D.	30	42	San Francisco	44	52
Jacksonville	54	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	46
Kansas City	42	46	Seattle	36	42
Key West	68	72	Tampa	54	76
Los Angeles	48	56	Washington	38	42
Memphis	50	58	Wichita, Kan.	46	58
Miami, Fla.	60	72	Williston, N.D.	28	42

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 29.
B—Maximum Dec. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:16 p. m., Wednesday 2:55 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:40 p. m.

NEW YORK ACTS TO PUT END TO GANGSTER RULE

Attorney-General Heads Extended Move to Make Laws Bite

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Whether or not gang law is stronger than the criminal code, backed by the authority and police power of the State, is a question that has forced itself upon the consciousness of New York and is to be answered soon after the meeting of the Legislature at the turn of the year. Observers here are confident the answer will be in favor of law and order.

Backed by reform groups and civic organizations, legislation will be introduced in the Senate and Assembly by Mr. John J. Bennett, State Attorney-General, and the lawmakers will be urged to strengthen the criminal statutes by removing the abuses of the alibi plea and other expedients commonly resorted to by lawyers in the defense of men charged with criminal acts. Simultaneously, a move has been launched by leaders of bar associations to improve legal ethics.

It is widely realized here that, while the sole measure of judicial and prosecuting efficiency is not to be expressed in terms of severity, when a professional criminal is apprehended, he ought to be vigorously prosecuted and, if convicted, sentenced within the law to a stiff term.

Diamond Case Significant

Attention was focused anew on the gangster situation in New York last week with the slaying of Jack "Legs" Diamond in Albany and the acquittal of Vincent Coll in New York City yesterday on the charge of having participated in a Harlem gang shooting last August when several children were innocent victims.

Diamond since 1914 had been arrested 23 times and discharged 21 times. Coll's name has been on police blotters 14 times since 1920 and discharges have been the rule in his record save for having been sent thrice to a reformatory for juvenile delinquency in the beginning of his career.

The mendacity of the State's only identifying witness of the East 107th Street shooting produced the utter collapse of the prosecution of the Coll case in the Court of General Sessions, after Judge Joseph E. Corrigan had directed the verdict by the jury. Coll was immediately re-arrested on an old charge of having participated in a Bronx robbery for which he is under indictment.

The Coll case, involving, as it did, one of the most sensational and shocking gang outbreaks of the year, was regarded here as but another evidence of the extreme difficulty in convicting known gangsters and racketeers. This is held to be in part due to the credulity of the police in accepting almost any kind of a witness to bolster up their prosecution when they are spurred to action by outraged public opinion, as in this instance, which drew nation-wide attention to the gangster situation in New York City.

In pressing for revision of criminal procedure where it now thwarts prosecution at every turn, Mr. Bennett will resubmit four of seven laws he presented to the Legislature at its special session last summer, drafted from an analysis of the failure in the prosecution of Diamond. Three of these bills were passed, but Mr. Bennett regards the four which failed of adoption as even more imperative to further the war on gangsters and racketeers.

'Dole' Phrase Called Unfair Relief Stigma

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — The term "dole" should not be used to stigmatize federal appropriations for relief, leading relief workers declared today before the Senate subcommittee studying the Costigan and La Follette bills providing large federal sums to supplement state and local relief resources.

Mr. Paul D. Kellogg, editor of the Survey, and Mr. Linton B. Swift, executive secretary of the Family Welfare Association of America, held that inadequate private and local relief, such as they said is now being afforded unemployed throughout the country, is far more of a "dole" than adequate relief made possible by federal assistance.

Both painted a picture of relief workers throughout the country faced by diminishing resources and rapidly accelerating demands for relief.

Mr. Swift considered relief to be primarily a local responsibility, secondarily, a state responsibility, and only finally the responsibility of the Federal Government. But he held that since both local and state resources are reaching the point of exhaustion, the Government must now step in.

Mr. Frank Bane, director of the Association of Public Welfare Officials, read to the committee reports from regional leaders indicating the accelerating seriousness of the unemployment situation. He emphasized the problem of migratory unemployment in Florida and California.

Mr. Allen T. Burns, executive director of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, reported fall community chest campaigns had been subscribed 102.2 per cent of their goals, but pointed out that 65 per cent of the $100,000,000 which will have been raised for this purpose goes to indispensable normal services and that only 35 per cent can be used for home and family relief.

The whole American system of administering charity was taken severely to task by relief organization leaders yesterday in testimony before the subcommittee.

Mr. Walter West, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, and Mr. Clarence E. Pickett, secretary of the American Friends (Quakers) Service Commission, and others described the prevailing system as haphazard and ineffective and contended that government intervension alone could coordinate relief work.

Mr. West called the American system "primitive" and declared the public should be taught a different attitude toward public relief work. He said that at present the public is inclined to consider that a stigma is attached to public relief. He said that if it were known that about 70 per cent of all relief work in the country is paid for out of taxes, a different attitude might result.

Mr. Pickett described the work of the Quaker relief organization in the mine fields of West Virginia and Kentucky. He said they would be feeding an average of 20,000 children a day by Feb. 15 and had just enough money to continue this until the first of June.

"But," he added, "it looks as though we may have to feed 20,000 adults a day. We have no funds for it."

Mr. J. Prentice Murphy, director of the Children's Bureau, Philadelphia, testified that there are approximately 3,000,000 persons in Pennsylvania in want. He favored the theory of government relief implied in the Costigan and La Follette bills.

Miss Dorothy Kahn, executive director of the Jewish Welfare Society, Philadelphia, described the growing demands made on her organization and the effect unemployment is having on sociological problems in that city.

HOOVER INSISTS HOME LOAN BANK IS URGENT NEED

President Moves to Overcome Threatened Democratic Resistance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — President Hoover and his Republican supporters in the House were actively at work today attempting to counteract a hint that House Democrats might hold up the bill providing for a home loan discount system. Representative Robert Luce (R.) of Massachusetts, after a conference with the President yesterday, declared that any man who tries to prevent or even delay the passage of the bill will run the risk of doing his country great harm and of adding to the difficulties of a substantial part of the nation's population.

Indication had previously come from Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader of the House, that, while his Democratic colleagues had hurriedly approved the moratorium and the bill to increase the capitalization of the federal land banks and had promised to pass the measure for the $500,000,000 reconstruction corporation, they expect to pause to inspect more carefully the next bills, of which the home loan one is the first.

President Hoover and Mr. Luce mean to bring public opinion to bear on the House for passage of the bill of which Mr. Luce is author.

Enough proof has come to his office since the introduction of the bill to satisfy anybody that this matter interests the masses of the people more than any other feature of the President's financial program, Mr. Luce said. Its speedy passage, he declared, is of utmost importance not only to manufacturers but of far greater consequence to the thousands of artisans in the building field now out of employment.

Mr. Luce made it clear that the rediscount system would be applicable only for the construction of homes under $15,000. Under the measure he proposed, $150,000,000 would be appropriated for the capital of the system of banks which would be modeled on the federal farm loan system.

COUNCIL TABLES COURTHOUSE BILL

Opponents of the present form of the legislative act calling for a $5,000,000 courthouse, succeeded in tabling the measure at a meeting of the Boston City Council yesterday. This act, providing that Boston pay 70 per cent and the State 30 per cent for construction, fails unless accepted by next Thursday. Consequently the council, which has adjourned until Jan. 2, will have to call a special meeting to consider the measure further.

Interest of real estate operators in the proposed project was assigned as the major reason for the repeated refusal of the council to accept the act. Denial that the tabling of the measure would have any effect on unemployment was made.

Pigskin Leather of Calf Has Ventilating Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 29—A new kind of leather is making its initial appearance here. A number of shoe factories are making it into sample shoes. It is called pigskin and named "Nu-Pig," although it is in reality a calfskin with a pig grain printed thereon.

The surprising part of this new leather is that it has a myriad of tiny holes, almost invisible. But when a shoemaker sticks a cambric needle into a hole in the leather he can feel the point on the other side.

Leather like this will "breathe," it is said, thus ventilating the foot. The process whereby this leather is made remains a secret with a Peabody tanning company.

Immigrant Bars Found Promoter Of Narrowness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29—Continued restriction of immigration into the United States will bring about the development of sectional interests stronger than those existing before the Civil War, Prof. Marcus L. Hansen of the University of Illinois predicted before the American Historical Association's forty-sixth annual convention here yesterday.

If the present decline in immigration marks the end of the historic transatlantic movement, the geographical distribution of population will remain stationary, Professor Hansen explained. Settled peoples within natural areas, with little influx of new elements, will develop regional interests, culture and patriotism resulting in a stronger sectionalism, he added.

The speaker visualized American life in new forms of economic and social democracy.

"With the passing of that class in any community which is so intoxicated with American freedom that it is tempted to excess, the necessity of restraint will cease and government and public opinion can concern itself with matters other than personal conduct," he said.

That prevailing economic conditions will be corrected by the cooperative efforts of industry and government was the opinion of Dr. Charles A. Beard, author of "The Rise of American Civilization." For immediate relief he advocated a bond issue of $5,000,000,000, to be used in reforestation, conservation, electrification of rural districts, and development of increased facilities in marketing food products.

For the future he recommended some form of governmental control of industry to prevent "unjustified inflation of values, unjustified expansion of production facilities, and unwise expenditures of surplus earnings."

PLAN FOR REOPENING OF BANK ANNOUNCED

Negotiations under way for reopening of the closed Federal National Bank, of Boston, if successful, will result in payment, if desired, of 100 cents on every dollar of deposit. The plan, proposed by Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, president, was discussed at a meeting yesterday of a large group of depositors and interested parties.

The plan provides for recapitalization at $3,000,000 and subscription of new stock, either for cash or by assignment of a portion of deposits. It also has been proposed to seek an exchange of stock on a basis of two old shares for one new. Deposits, according to the last statement, were $31,604,560. The amount of this available and the amount depositors are willing to use for such stock purchase, and the amount of "new money" secured, will determine the success of the plan, it is pointed out.

EASIER READING OF REGISTRATION PLATES SOUGHT

Code Numbers Proposed by Ryan for Thievery and Hit-and-Run Issues

Efforts to rid Massachusetts of automobile thieves resulted in the presentation of two proposals which were made public yesterday, one from Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and the other submitted by Mr. Newland H. Holmes, Senator from Weymouth.

Mr. Ryan proposes issuing registration plates in code so that numbers could be more easily identified. In the opinion of the Registrar, the stolen automobile is responsible for a larger part of the hit-and-run fatalities and drivers of such cars could be more easily apprehended by using code number plates.

Under the registrar's plan, plates would be printed on a basis of senatorial, county or congressional districting. The plates would bear a letter symbolizing the district in which it was owned as well as the number of the owner. Mr. Ryan believes that such a system would greatly facilitate reading the plates on a speeding car. He points out that Pennsylvania and New York have adopted this system.

Under the plan which Senator Holmes announced he was preparing to present in the form of a legislative bill, Massachusetts automobiles would be bought and sold on the basis of a title similar to that used in real-estate transactions. The titles would be handled through the office of the motor vehicle registry. Senator Holmes pointed out that 22 states have already adopted this plan, and that insurance rates in some states are reduced approximately 30 per cent.

Senator Holmes declared that the so-called title law such as Pennsylvania has adopted "does much to eliminate the difficulties surrounding the stolen-car problem, and it should be incorporated in our system of registration. I brought back copies of the law, and I plan to use it as the basis of my draft of a bill putting it into effect."

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY IN SESSION

Dr. Wesley A. Young of the staff of the Animal Rescue League was the speaker at a public meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, this afternoon.

Dr. Young discussed "The Veterinarian's Part in the Animal Rescue League Work." He brought out the point that proper care and kind attention often do more for animals' welfare than any other means. Under such care, animals usually respond very quickly, Dr. Young declared. Mr. Wallace Thompson, tenor, and Mr. John Orth, pianist, entertained before Dr. Young's talk.

HENDERSON TO WIELD ARMS PARLEY GAVEL

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Labor Party leader and former Foreign Secretary, said today he expects to preside over the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva in February.

Mr. Henderson, who has been resting on the Riviera, is now on his way to London.

American Foreign Relations Study Out in February

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Publication in February of the first volume of a series of yearly studies on the part played by the United States in international affairs was announced by the Council on Foreign Relations yesterday. The first volume, "The United States in World Affairs," will be by Mr. Walter Lippmann with the collaboration of Mr. William O. Scroggs and other members of the research staff of the council.

The research committee of the council, under whose direction the new series of volumes will appear, consists of Prof. E. F. Gay of Harvard University, chairman; Mr. George W. Wickersham, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Mr. Whitney H. Shepardson, and Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University.

The announcement said the council had undertaken to publish this new series of studies because of "the growing need of a more prompt appraisal of the forces which condition the development of American foreign policy and which are seen to affect so deeply the economic and social well-being of the American people."

"Mr. Lippmann's book will give both a narrative and an interpretation of America's share in contemporary world history," it said, "with the scene shifting from Washington to London, Buenos Aires, Vienna, Tokyo and Geneva."

MOTOR EXCISE TAX HIGHER

The state excise tax on automobiles for 1932 will be $29.92 a $1000, an increase of 67 cents over that of this year, it was announced today by Mr Henry Long, Tax Commissioner.

Going West?

Take the Direct Route

FROM New York and Philadelphia to Chicago or St. Louis and the West, the Pennsylvania is scores of miles shorter than the route of any other railroad with comparable schedules.

Four luxurious flyers lead a fleet of 13 trains daily to Chicago . . . The American and "Spirit of St. Louis" speed daily to St. Louis, the fastest trains by an hour.

From Washington, The Liberty Limited leads a fleet of eight trains daily. There are six trains daily to St. Louis.

When you plan your trip West, consult the Pennsylvania ticket agent. He will help you find the train that fits your plans exactly.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

LOWEST RATE CRUISES to FLORIDA and then through the WEST INDIES

On the splendid cruising liner "EVANGELINE"

More features at lowest rate in the only Cruises to include Miami and Palm Beach, Florida; with Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; and Havana, Cuba.

13 Day Cruise from New York
5 Ports of Call
Sailing at 8 p. m., January 8, 22; February 5, 19; March 4. $85 up

15 Day Cruise from Boston
6 Ports of Call
via New York. Sailing at 5 p. m., January 7, 21; February 4, 18; March 3. $95 up

ALSO

8 DAY CRUISES from MIAMI to the WEST INDIES including Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston, Jamaica; with two days and a night at Havana, Cuba, and back to Miami. $75 up

Sailings: At 5 p. m. on the Evangeline, January 11, 25; February 8, 22; March 7.

One Way Fares

From NEW YORK to NASSAU, Bahamas via Miami. $65 up

From NEW YORK to KINGSTON, Jamaica via Miami and Nassau. $80 up

Rates to and from other points quoted on request.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Apply Passenger Traffic Department A, India Wharf, Boston; Pier 18, North River, New York; or any Authorized Tourist Agent.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES CC
Passenger Traffic Department,
Pier 18C, N. R., New York City.
Please send me your free illustrated folder giving rates and stateroom plans.
Name .....
Address .....

NOW!

CLEARANCE!

A store-wide sale presenting merchandise from our regular stocks at drastic price reductions

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

In Boston: Tremont at Temple Place,
In New York: (formerly KURZMAN) Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Second

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West, Boston

Our Misses' DRESSES at 12.75

are justly famous

FIFTH FLOOR

Extreme left. A Regny model in the newest color harmony of all — red, black and white. 12.75.

Left. A crepe in the new Tango shade introduces the new, so feminine Satin Bow. 12.75.

Famous 12.75's
- because they're new!
- because they're chic!
- because they flatter!
- because they come in such infinite variety!

NOYES BROS.
127 Tremont Street, Boston

After Christmas Clearance

SALE

Dresses and Coats

Group of Dresses $7.90
Values 10.75 to 16.75
A group of wools, silk crepes, georgettes, in smart styles for women or miss.

Group of Dresses $9.90
Values up to $25
New Spring prints, plain crepes with embroidery trimming, wools, Friskas and Ruffee—misses' and women's styles.

Group of Dresses $13.90
Values up to $35
New prints, new plain crepes, wools and georgettes, all beautifully tailored — women's and misses' sizes.

Group of Coats $18.75
Values 29.50 to 39.50
Untrimmed Kenmore sport coats, 100 per cent all wool fabrics—new colors. Shower proof.

Group of Coats $29.50
Values 49.50 to 59.50
Fur-trimmed coats for dress and sport wear — Chongas and Boucles.

Group of Coats $39.50
Values 69.50 to 79.50
A group of fur-trimmed coats for sport and dress wear—beautifully furred—quality fabrics—women's and misses' styles.

Knitted Suits $19.75
Formerly $25 to $39.50

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GIRLS' TENNIS IN THIRD ROUND

Miss Katherine Winthrop and Miss Helen Jones Among Survivors

UNITED STATES INDOOR GIRL TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1921—Miss Martha P. Bayard.
1924—Miss Elizabeth Hilleary.
1925—Miss Alice C. Francis.
1926—Miss Marjorie A. Morrill.
1927—Miss Sarah H. Palfrey.
1928—Miss Sarah H. Palfrey.
1929—Miss Mianne Palfrey.
1930—Miss Sarah H. Palfrey.
1931—Miss Katherine Winthrop.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

1926—Marjorie A. Morrill and Elizabeth H. Palfrey.
1927—Mianne Palfrey and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1928—Mianne Palfrey and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1929—Mianne Palfrey and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1930—Sarah H. Palfrey and Joanna O. Palfrey.
1931—Hilda Boehm and Helen M. Boehm.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 29—Play in the second round singles at the Longwood Covered Courts this morning was completed in the tenth United States girls' indoor tennis tournament for the 1932 championship. Seven of the singles survivors advanced in straight sets, while another moved ahead through a default.

Miss Katherine Winthrop of Boston, the 1931 champion who is attending the Foxcroft School in Virginia, dropped two games in defeating Miss Barbara Eaton of Brookline at 6—1, 6—1. Miss Phyllis Ames of Wayland, Mass., did not have to play due to the default by Miss Kay Parrott of Winchester.

Miss Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, on the North Shore, had more of a battle with Miss Ruth Adelson of Dorchester than the score, 6—0, 6—3, would indicate.

The two Providence girls remaining in the tournament lost out this morning. Miss Sally Atwood dropped her match to Miss Louise Harding of Brookline without winning a game, while the other Rhode Island entrant, Miss Mary Ann Lippitt, bowed to Miss Joanna O. Palfrey, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

First Round

Miss Louise Harding, Brookline, defeated Miss Helen Finn, Dorchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Virginia Arnold, Brighton, defeated Miss Lois Langdon, Providence, R. I., 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Philippa Kelley, Winchester, defeated Miss Louise Atwood, Providence, R. I., 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Marian Wood, Brookline, defeated Miss Frances Fabyan, Boston, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, defeated Miss Eleanor Claflin, Brookline, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., won from Miss Betty Proctor, Winchester, by default.

Miss Ruth Adelson, Dorchester, defeated Miss Martha Boyden, Winchester, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Phyllis Ames, Wayland, defeated Miss Barbara Chidley, Winchester, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Kay Parrott, Winchester, defeated Miss Ruth Kibbee, Brookline, 6—0, 6—3.

Second Round

Miss Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Miss Barbara Eaton, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Sally Jones, Brookline, defeated Miss Lucy Fowle, Winchester, 8—6, 6—3.

Miss Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Mary Ann Lippitt, Providence, R. I., 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Louise Harding, Brookline, defeated Miss Sally Atwood, Providence, R. I., 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Virginia Arnold, Brighton, defeated Miss Phillippa Kelley, Winchester, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Marian Wood, Brookline, defeated Miss Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Phyllis Ames, Wayland, Mass., won from Miss Kay Parrott, Winchester, by default.

Miss Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., defeated Miss Ruth Adelson, Dorchester, 6—0, 6—3.

WINNIPEG SIX WILL REPRESENT CANADA

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—The Canadian Olympic winter sports committee announced yesterday that the Winnipeg Hockey Club, senior champions of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and holders of the Allen Cup, will represent Canada in the III Winter Olympics here Feb. 3 to 14.

The probable line-up: Goal—William Cockburn; defense—Ray Hinkel and Hugh Sutherland; center—Walter Monson; right wing—Lindy Lindquist; left wing—Romeo Rivers, and coach—Jack Hughes. The entry has been indorsed, the Canadian authority said, by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

The official selections for figure skating by the Amateur Skating Association of Canada are: Men's singles, Montgomery Wilson, Toronto; alternatice, S. Reburn, Toronto. Women's singles, Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel and Cecil Smith, Toronto, with E. Fisher, Toronto, alternate. Pairs, Montgomery Wilson and Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel, C. S. Bangs and F. Claudette, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Rogers of Ottawa.

Ross Robinson of Toronto and Alex Hurd of Hamilton, Ont., have been named for the Canadian team. Others will be named after the tryouts at Toronto, Jan. 16.

CRANFIELD'S SECOND VICTORY

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Arthur Cranfield, Syracuse, N. Y., last night won his second victory in the United States junior pocket billiards championship tournament, defeating Nicholas Oliva, Chicago, 75 to 26 in 16 innings. Cranfield had a high run of 24, while Oliva's best was nine. It was Oliva's second defeat, the defending champion, Robert Moore, Grand Rapids, Mich., having beaten him 75 to 29 in 17 innings in the opening match. Moore won his second victory in the second night game, defeating Charles Cacciapaglia of Rockford, Ill., 75 to 29 in 16 innings. Moore's high run was 17, with Cacciapaglia running 15.

CHESS TOURNAMENT BEGINS

HASTINGS, Eng., Dec. 29 (AP)—The international masters tournament of the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club was begun here yesterday, with only one of the five games in the first round decided. The results follow: R. P. Michell, England, drew with E. M. Jackson, England. Dr. M. Euwe, Holland, adjourned with O. Stoltz, Sweden. I. Kashdan, United States, adjourned with Miss Vera Menchik, Czechoslovakia. Sir George Thomas, England, adjourned with Yates, England. Mir Sultan Khan, India, adjourned with S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia.

TWO RESIGN AT WISCONSIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 29—The athletic council of the University of Wisconsin last night accepted the resignation of George E. Little as director of athletics and of Glenn F. Thistlethwaite as head football coach. The resignation of Mr. Thistlethwaite, who has been at the head of the football coaching staff for five years, was submitted at last night's meeting, in order, he said, that the council might have complete freedom in its reorganization program.

Dean and Bourton Are High Scorers

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—The leading marksmen in the four divisions of the English Association Football League had a merry time during the holiday program, and gave themselves Christmas presents in the form of goals. W. R. Dean, Everton's international center-forward, collected four, and he is now eight goals ahead of his nearest rival, T. H. Waring, Aston Villa, in the race for the position of honor in the first division. Dean holds the first-division record with 60 goals scored in the season of 1927-28.

W. Hartill's four for the Wolverhampton Wanderers carried him into third place in the second-division table, where Charles Pearce, Swansea Town, has been the occupant of the top position since the present campaign commenced.

C. F. T. Bourton, who has scored more than half of Coventry City's goals this season, netted only three and now shares the distinction of being the topscorer of the league with Dean, both having a tally of 29. Like Dean, Bourton has considerable of a lead over his closest opponent in his particular division (the third southern). A. Hall scored four "holiday" goals for Lincoln City and so has shaken off for the time being the determined challenge of Thomas Bamford, Wrexham's Welsh international forward. The following lists show the names and clubs of the players in the leading positions in the four divisions of the English league:

FIRST DIVISION

W. R. Dean, Everton	29
T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	21
James Dunne, Sheffield United	18
D. B. N. Jack, Arsenal	17
Joseph Bradford, Birmingham	17
Charles Halliday, Manchester City	17
W. G. Richardson, West Bromwich	17

SECOND DIVISION

Charles Pearce, Swansea Town	25
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	24
W. Hartill, Wolverhampton	17
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	15
S. Dickinson, Notts Forest	15

THIRD NORTHERN

A. Hall, Lincoln City	20
Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	17
R. Williams, Crewe	15
T. Welsh, Gateshead	14
T. Duncan, Hull City	13
E. Dixon, Tranmere Rovers	13

THIRD SOUTHERN

C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City	29
F. Newton, Fulham	22
Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace	16
H. E. Hammond, Fulham	16
George Goddard, Queen Park Rangers	16

CAMBRIDGE TAKES ANNUAL SKI MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MARGARETS, Que., Dec. 29—Cambridge won the eleventh annual ski meet against Oxford here on Monday by winning the Slalom race, which, along with the victory in the Langlauf on Saturday, gave the Light Blues two out of the three events. The final event, the downhill race, will be held today. As a result of winning the two races Cambridge scored their fourth victory in the eleven years of competition.

The Slalom race was over a "Z" shaped course, about 300 yards long, with a drop of 150 feet, and each of the eight competitors went over the course twice. Rodger J. Bushell, the Cambridge captain, won the event by a margin of 14-5 seconds over R. J. E. Neild of Oxford. Bushell was timed in 34 4-5 seconds in his first attempt, and cut 12-5 seconds off this mark in his second effort. The other three Cambridge men finished third, fourth and fifth, while Oxford took the last three places. H. P. H. Butler, the Oxford captain, missed a turn on his second trial, and had to retrace his course and make the proper turn.

Cambridge scored 100 points in the Slalom against 89.47 for Oxford. The results were:

	Time sec.
1—R. J. Bushell, Cambridge	68⅕
2—R. J. E. Neil, Oxford	70
3—C. T. S. Taylor, Cambridge	71⅘
4—A. F. Peers-Fane, Cambridge	73
5—J. K. Lawrence, Cambridge	78⅖
6—H. C. Zeigler, Oxford	80⅘
7—B. M. Ostrer, Oxford	86⅘
8—P. S. Butler, Oxford	90⅘

BROOKLYN BOOKS EXHIBITION GAMES

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Brooklyn club of the National Baseball League today announced its game schedule for the Florida "Grapefruit" League listing 24 games, 14 of them with major league teams and the rest with minor league clubs and the House of David nine.

The Brooklyns' training season will end as always with a three-game series with the New York Yankees in New York just before the regular playing season opens, making 27 spring training games in all.

Last year the Brooklyn club made a training jaunt to Havana where a series of intraclub games was played. No such trip is planned this year. The full schedule follows:

March 13—Cincinnati at Tampa; 14—Newark at Clearwater; 15—Phillies at Clearwater; 16—Newark at Lakeland; 17—Athletics at Clearwater; 18—Newark at Clearwater; 19—Phillies at Winter Haven; 20—Cardinals at Clearwater; 21—Braves at St. Petersburg; 22—House of David at Clearwater; 23—Cincinnati at Clearwater; 24—Athletics at Fort Myers; 25—Cardinals at Bradentown; 26—Braves at Clearwater; 27—Cincinnati at Tampa; 30—Louisville at Mobile, Ala.; 31—Baltimore at Gulfport, Miss.

April 1—Washington at Biloxi, Miss.; 2 and 3—Cleveland at New Orleans; 4—Minneapolis at Montgomery, Ala.; 5 and 6—Hartford at Macon; 7—Norfolk at Norfolk, Va.; 8, 9 and 10—Yankees at New York.

SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM WINS

GEELONG, Australia, Dec. 29 (Canadian Press)—The South African cricket team now touring Australia yesterday defeated the Victoria State team by an innings and 246 runs. South Africa scored 418 for eight wickets and declared. The State team made 88 and 84.

MISS VINSON HOLDS TITLE

Turner Also Repeats in Figure Skating Championship—N. Y. Six Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Miss Maribel Y. Vinson of Boston won the United States figure skating championship for women yesterday at the New York Ice Club, all five judges selecting her after her free skating exhibition. This automatically places her on the United States Olympic team for the Lake Placid Winter Olympiad, it was announced when the medal was awarded at Madison Square Garden in the evening.

Roger F. Turner, also of Boston, emerged winner in the men's singles, also qualifying for the Olympic team.

New York managed to come through successfully in the pair skating staged in Madison Square Garden in the evening, when Miss Beatrice Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger defeated four other teams, including three from Boston. Miss Vinson, skating with George E. B. Hill, also of Boston, was second, with another New York pair, Miss Gertrude Meredith and Joseph K. Savage, third.

Miss Vinson was altogether the most picturesque figure on the ice, both in the school figures on Monday and in the free skating yesterday. Using many ornate spins and spirals, including the Ascel Paulsen and Jackson Hains figures, also a back spiral and a one-foot spin, and concluding with a perfect fadeaway, she showed great improvement over previous ckill in performance, while retaining her old-time grace.

Turner, on the other hand, relied chiefly on pace for his effects, though he also used back spin and the Ascel Paulsen. He made several errors, including a touch of the ice, but staged a spread-eagle finish that gave him the votes of four of the judges. James Lester Madden, also of Boston, pressed him closely, and was far more graceful, but superior technique won for the perennial champion. The fancy skating summary:

UNITED STATES SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Women's Singles—Won by Maribel Y. Vinson, Boston; Margaret Bennett, Minneapolis, second; Louise Weigel, Buffalo, third; Mrs. Frederick Secord, New York, fourth; Suzanne Davis, Boston, fifth; Audrey Peppe, New York, sixth; Hilda Berger, New York, seventh.

Men's Singles—Won by Roger F. Turner, Boston; James L. Madden, Boston, second; Gail Borden Jr., New York, third; Walter Lauger, New York, fourth; William J. Nagle, New York, fifth.

Pairs—Won by Beatrice Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger, New York; Maribel Y. Vinson and George E. B. Hill, Boston, second; Miss Gertrude Meredith and Joseph K. Savage, New York, third.

The hockey game between Boston and New York in the Olympic elimination series was slow, with the visitors far below the form they showed as the University Club team under George Owen.

The Olympic rules, with their strictness about offside, also played a part in weakening the attacks. Watson Thompson, however, scored from a scrimmage for New York 10 minutes before the end of the game, with Joseph Callahan making the pass. This gave the game to New York, 1 to 0. The summary:

NEW YORK		BOSTON
Cookman, Jones,	lw	rw, Curtis; Everett Nelson, Callahan,
c		c, Chase, Sanford Bent, Thompson,
rw		lw, Palmer, Anderson Livingston,
id		rd, Batcheider Hallock,
rd		ld, Garrison Farrel,
g		g, Frazier

Score—New York 1, Boston 0. Goal—Thompson for New York. Assist—Callahan for New York. Referees—Charles Mitchell and Moylan McDonell. Time—Three 15m. periods.

OREGON FOOTBALL PLAYERS AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Dec. 29—University of Oregon football monograms were awarded to 21 players for their participation in this sport during the fall. Seven seniors were on the list, five juniors and nine sophomores.

Those who played their last contest for the Lemon and Green, and who will be missed when the gridiron sport opens next fall, are: E. J. Forsta '32, center; Capt. I. F. Schultz '32, guard; J. A. Erdley '32, end; H. M. Hayden '32, tackle; William Parke Jr. '32, quarterback; E. B. Moeller '32, fullback, and L. F. Winters '32, end.

Others receiving awards were: E. W. Morgan '33, tackle; W. J. Bowerman '33, end; O. R. Bailey '33, end; D. A Watts '33, halfback; K. E. Wilson '33, guard; H. W. Clark '34; L. K Gee '34; B. B. Hughes '34; Michael Mikulak '34; E. G. Nilsson '34; O. P. Pope '34; B. L. Pozzo '34; M. V. Temple '34, and C. R. Wishard '34.

CHANGE HOCKEY PLANS

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—A revision in the method of selecting an eastern team to meet a midwestern sextet in the finals of the Olympic ice hockey trials will bring the New York Metropolitans and the Boston Olympics together in a second game at Boston Saturday. The Metropolitans won the first encounter 1 to 0 last night at Madison Square Garden. In announcing the change in the original plans, F. J. Primble, chairman of the Olympic ice hockey committee, said total goals would count in determining the winner if Boston wins the second game. The winner will meet Yale at New Haven Jan. 6, with another game scheduled for a week later if Yale wins.

TRIALS FOR STAR CLASS BOATS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—At a meeting of the boat owners held at the Arts and Trade Club Monday night, it was decided that the elimination Olympic trials for the star class yachts in the western Long Island Sound fleet will start on May 21 and consist of at least five races, ending May 30. The semifinals will start June 15 in Narragansett Bay.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 152

HAROLD WILLIAM STARR

Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League in the 1929-30 season. He was born July 8, 1903, at Ottawa, Ont., Can. He is a left-hand shot, is 5ft. 10½in. in height, weighs 180 pounds, and plays defense. His record:

1923-25—Gunners, Ottawa City League
1925-29—Shamrocks, Ottawa City League.
1929-30—Senators, N. H. L.-London, International H. L.
1930-31—Ottawa Senators, National H. L.

Proper Conduct in Stands At College Games Urged

This Point, Together With Several Others, Stressed at Annual Luncheon of Sportsmanship Brotherhood —Universities Praised for Unemployment Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 — Applied sportsmanship to the various problems arising in colleges and schools, and its success in the recent unemployment drive, were the keynotes brought out by the speakers in the annual luncheon of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, yesterday at the Town Hall.

James G. Blaine, president of the Marine Midland Trust Company of Buffalo, stated that the colleges and schools had come forward with the utmost earnestness to do their share in raising money for the mobilization committee of relief resources by performing in benefit football games for the local committees. He had received information that four reports already accounted for $675,000, and this would be more than doubled as further reports already estimated came in. These came from colleges alone.

Important Benefits

He instanced the Army-Navy game and the round-robins at the Yale Bowl and Yankee Stadium as among the more important benefits, and also called attention to the suspension of the rules by the "Big Ten" Conference of the middle West to enable benefit games to be played. He said in part:

On Oct. 14 Owen D. Young issued a call to the colleges and schools of the United States to give to the relief funds of these communities throughout the country the proceeds, less actual expenses, of one football game. Where, for any reason, this could not be done during the regular season, Mr. Young asked that special games be played. He urged that these relief games be made student projects so that the students might "have a part, with the rest of us, in meeting the national emergency due to unemployment."

The response to this call was immediate and literally nation-wide. Within a fortnight 131 colleges had arrangements for games under way. Perhaps five times as many high and preparatory schools joined these colleges in preparations of their own. E. K. Hall, a director of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood and chairman of the Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Football Association, took over the direction of the project.

McGovern Main Speaker

John T. McGovern, co-outhor of the latest Carnegie Foundation Bulletin,and chairman of the speakers committee of the brotherhood, was the main speaker, and called attention to the need of education in sportsmanship for school and college students in connection with their behavior at sporting events.

Mr. McGovern said among other things that the primary purpose of intercollegiate and intramural sports is to conserve joyous and happy recreation for the student. Public and private opinion as it is changing during recent years indicates a better understanding of this primary purpose and it can be safely said that progress is being made to withdraw many of the evil conditions which have tended to make the students' recreation something far different than a sport designed entirely for entertainment and physical well-being.

On the other hand, there has been in recent years almost practically unnoticed a most dangerous degeneracy of conduct on the part of spectators in the stands. This unsportsmanlike conduct in the stands, Mr. McGovern said, has in his personal knowledge resulted in the breaking off of at least four traditional contacts between athletic teams of major universities. Offensive conduct consists mostly in the individual and concerted jeering and insulting of officials whose decisions are questioned without reason, and slightly less evident is the jeering and the insulting of the competitors themselves. The results in some instances have been the refusal of officials to officiate in certain contests and the refusal of teams to play other teams where such conduct is expected to be repeated, and in the breaking off of entire relations in respect to one or more sports between the schools and universities concerned.

Would Lecture Freshmen

Mr. McGovern said that there are a number of contributing causes; first, that the officials in high school and preparatory school contests are often inexperienced and make many mistakes; that the boys competing and watching, go to college with the impression that the officials in the colleges will be equally incompetent and they do not hestitate to jeer them for that reason. Second, the freshmen and sophomores in the colleges are quite young and are very readily misled by individual jeering of older men in the stands and will often take up in concert and repeat what the older men say without reference to whether it is a justified criticism or not.

Mr. McGovern believes that freshmen who receive lectures on their conduct when matriculating should receive instructions upon what is and what is not sportsmanlike conduct in the stands, that the undergraduate publications should carry at the beginning of each college year and during the year, if necessary, repetitions of a code for sportsmanship, that these lectures and press articles should call attention of the undergraduates to the fact that their most cherished rivals may be lost as competitors unless the conduct of the stands is kept in check.

Coaches Can Aid

Mr. McGovern said that the coaches in addressing student meetings can also aid by pointing out the consequences of the continuance of the evil. He pointed out that in theaters and other public places of meeting there are marshals and officers who remove objectionable parties in the audiences. He believes that student marshals or other officers should be placed in the stands with power to remove first offenders because there is a large element of the herd instinct is these matters, and it is usually after only one or two individuals begin to jeer and others take it up automatically that the matter becomes embarrassing to the officials, competitors and well-conducted people in the stands. Mr. McGovern pointed out that in other public places of meeting if the initial offender is reproved the punishment has a very salutary effect upon those remaining who wish to see the contest to the end.

Mr. McGovern concluded by urging that the press, which has always been valuable in the correction of abuses, should not hesitate to state the facts which are now so well known to those in university administration and to point out the fact that if this unsportsmanlike practice is to continue and increase it will mean that very probably many traditional university and school contests will disappear and that the attendance at school and university competitions will lack a very large percentage of the usual well-behaved type of spectator.

Several hundred members and friends of the brotherhood were present at the meeting and luncheon at the Town Hall, and participated in its deliberations. Matthew Woll, president of the brotherhood, and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, presided, and others present included Devereux Milburn, vice-president; Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, as well as numerous other prominent sportsmen, including coaches attending the various meetings this week, headed by Fielding H. Yost.

PURDUE FIVE IS POWERFUL

Veteran Quintet Has Speed and Cleverness on Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 29—"We will be forced to depend on speed and cleverness to overcome our lack of physical power in the coming 'Big Ten' campaign," said Coach W. L. Lambert of Purdue University basketball when questioned concerning the prospects of the Gold and Black squad. Judging from Purdue's early games, the quintet will do exactly that, for speed has been the keynote of the attack, with a fast-breaking offense built around a veteran crew of finished dribblers, passers and ball handlers.

Purdue retains exactly the same squad that finished the season last year with five straight victories to take the runner-up honors in the "Big Ten" race, and with eight lettermen available, sophomore aspirants for positions seem to stand little chance of breaking into the lineup.

Co-Captains Are Fast

In J. R. Wooden '32 and H. H. Kellar '32, the co-captains of the squad, Purdue boasts one of the smartest pair of floor workers in the "Big Ten." Wooden, who is acknowledged to be the greatest dribbler and under-the-basket shot of the present day, has been an unanimous "all-team" choice for the past two seasons, and rates as one of the greatest floor guards of all time. He more than makes up for his lack of height with his speed and spring and his lightning dribbles have put more than one defense to rout.

Wooden is sure to be a permanent fixture in the lineup, with E. P. Lowery '34, L. A. Harmon '34 and B. R. Huggins '34 as the most likely replacements.

J. R. Eddy '33, a hard-driving forward who paired with Co-Captain Kellar last season, again seems certain to draw the permanent assignment. Eddy is a good long shot and handles himself well under the basket.

As able replacements for both Eddy and Kellar, Coach Lahmbert has a likely looking group from last year's reserves and incoming sophomores. J. E. Wheeler '33 has shown considerable improvement in his floor work and seems due to see a lot of action because of his long-range basket-shooting ability, while J. R. Porter '32 has plenty of speed and is invaluable in the closing minutes of a tight game. Other forwards with possibilities include J. D. Moore '34, M. L. McLean '34, L. F. Bizjak '33 and Robert Dornte '33.

Stewart at Center

C. L. Stewart '33, rangy letterman center, leaves little concern at the pivot position. Stewart is one of the best long shots on the squad, and works well around the free-throw line in feeding the ball to his mates. Stewart's main competition to hold the berth will come from W. P. Fehring '34 and N. F. Miner '33.

At guard, Lambert has developed R. W. Parmenter '33, last year's regular, to the point where he is regarded as one of the outstanding guards of the middle West. Parmenter handles a "three-on-one" situation with calmness and efficiency, and in addition is capable of slipping down the floor to pick up points on his own account when the occasion permits. J. Z. Husar '33 and A. P. Helm '34 look like the most likely replacements. Purdue's complete schedule for the season follows:

Dec. 12—Purdue 53, Washington University 25; 15—Purdue 32, Notre Dame 34; 18—Purdue 41, Pittsburgh 23; 29—Montana State; 31—Monmouth College.

Jan. 4—Indiana; 9—At Illinois; 11—Wisconsin.

Feb. 3—Marquette; 6—At Ohio State; 13—At Chicago; 15—Ohio State; 20—Northwestern; 22—At Indiana; 27—At Wisconsin; 29—Illinois.

March 5—At Northwestern; 7—Chicago.

PRO. SQUASH TOURNEY JAN. 6, 7, 8

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The United States professional squash racquets championship will be held in the D. A. C. Club, New York, Jan. 6, 7 and 8, it was announced yesterday. Professionals from all over the country have been entered. Jack Summers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the present champion.

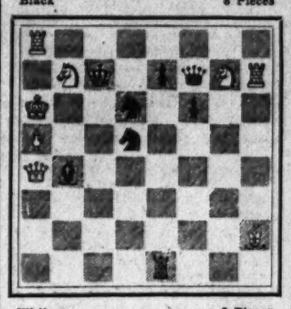
CHESS

by Frederick B. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1369

By O. J. Nietvelt

Black 8 Pieces



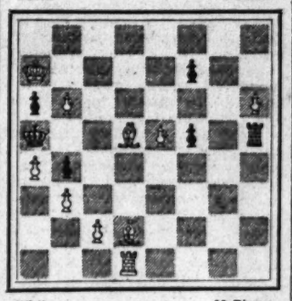
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1370

By C. D. Locock

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1367. P-Kt4

No. 1368. 1. B-Kt4 PxB
2. R-R3
1. ——— KxB
2. R-R3
1. ——— K-B7
2. Q-R7ch
1. ——— P-B6
2. Q-R3ch

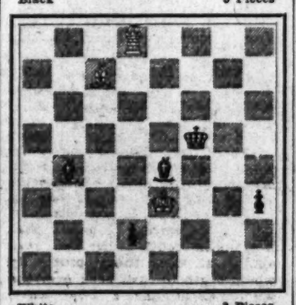
End-Game No. 75. White wins: 1 K-B, B-R6ch; 2 K-B2, PxP; 3 Kt-B3, B moves; 4 Kt-Q2 or Q4, any; 5 Kt-Kt3 mate. If 1 . . . B-K6ch; 2 K-B2, PxP; 3 Kt-Q3, P-Q5; 4 Kt-B5, P-Q6ch; 5 KtxP, B moves; 6 Kt-B5 or B and 7 Kt-Kt3 mate.

END-GAMES

This pretty ending is artistic enough to be the product of a fertile imagination. It is from an actual game, however, won by Gregoriew at Moscow. Black to play and win.

End-Game No. 76

Black 5 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

Black to play and win

NOTES

The English seem to go in for chess in a large way. We have just learned of a correspondence match with 100 players on a side.

The Correspondence Chess League of America (S. L. Hoover, tournament director, 205 Pomander Road, Mineola, N. Y.) continues to sponsor tournaments for all interests. The latest bulletin gives reports of North American championships, minor championships, Canadian championships, various state championships, gambit tournaments, quarterly one-round tournaments, team matches and two memorial tournaments.

"Chess Potpourri"

In general, books on chess fall into two categories: those which contribute to the science of the game and those which contribute to the lore, so to speak, of the game. This entertaining book falls under the latter. As its subtitle, "A Little of This and a Little of That," indicates, the author, Alfred C. Klahre of Brooklyn, has brought together anecdotes, witticisms, humorous problem fantasies. Many of these, such as Franklin's "Morals of Chess" and Fiske's "Chess in Hades," are familiar at least in name, but this little booklet has them in convenient accessible form.

An especially interesting feature is a copy of Karel van Mander's painting showing Shakespeare and Ben Jonson playing chess. The typography is excellent. The price is $1.50, and it can be obtained from the American Chess Company, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

"A Christmas Fantasy"

Tradition dictates the unusual in the way of chess problems at Christmas time. This problem, from "Chess Potpourri," is apropos, therefore. It is a mate in one move. Naturally there is a trick to it. The problem really is, then, to discover what the trick is. The author is J. C. J. Wainwright. Here is the position in Forsythe notation: 2k4K/ 1RRrpPK12/ b2p4 PK16/ 8/ 8/ 8/ 2R5. White, 7 pieces; Black, 5 pieces. Mate in one (1) move. Solution next week.

In this game, Konig of Jugoslavia defeats Lundin of Sweden in a pretty K side combination. He sacrifices two pieces to open up Black's K position and is unable to mate only because Black gives up his Q. But White is able to win back a piece and pawns and Black gives up a hopeless struggle. From the team tournament at Prague:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Konig White	Lundin Black	Konig White	Lundin Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Q-R7ch	K-B
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 P-B4	KR-Q
3 P-B4	P-K3	22 P-B5(c)	PxP
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	23 RxPch	K-K
5 Kt-B3	Castles	24 RxP	Q-B2
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	25 R-KB	QxR
7 R-B	P-B3	26 PxQ	K-Q2
8 B-Q3	PxP	27 P-K6ch	K-Q3
9 BxBP	P-QKt4	28 R-Qch	KxP
10 B-Q3	P-QR3	29 Q-K4ch	K-B2
11 P-QR4	B-Kt2	30 Q-B5ch	K-Kt2
12 Castles	Q-K2(a)	31 R-Q7!	RxR
13 Kt-K5	B-K	32 QxR	R-KB
14 Q-B2	P-R3	33 QxQB	R-B2
15 BxKt	KtxB	34 QxBP	PxP
16 Kt-K4	QR-B(a)	35 QxP(R4)	B-B4
17 KtxKtch	PxKt(b)	36 Q-KKt4ch	K-R
18 B-Kt6!	PxKt	37 Q-B8ch	B-B
19 BxPch	KxB	38 QxP	Resigns

(a) White's combination succeeds because of the threat Kt-Q7; hence R-Q.

(b) After 17 . . . BxKt; 18 B-R7ch and a disastrous Kt check.

(c) 23 Q-Kt6 gives Black no chance, for if 23 . . . P-K5; 23 P-B5!

Maurice Fox of Montreal is undoubtedly the strongest player in Canada. He has now won the Canadian championship tournament three times, in 1927, 1929 and 1931, and at present holds the Montreal championship. Here is his victory over J. S. Morrison of Toronto, himself a former Dominion champion:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Fox White	Morrison Black	Fox White	Morrison Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 KKtxKt	BxKt
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P-B3	Kt-Q3(b)
3 P-B4	P-K3	17 PxP	KPxP
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	18 P-K4	BPxP
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	19 PxP	RxRch
6 P-K3	P-B3	20 RxR	PxP
7 R-B	Castles	21 KtxP	KtxKt
8 P-QR3	Kt-K5(a)	22 BxKt	P-KKt3(c)
9 RxB	QxB	23 P-Q5(d)	P-B4
10 B-Q3	P-KB4	24 P-Q6!	QxP
11 Castles	QKt-B3	25 R-Q	Q-K2
12 Kt-K5	B-Q2	26 B-Q5ch	K-Kt2
13 Q-B2	B-K	27 Q-B3ch	Q-B3
14 QR-K	Kt-Q3	28 BxP	Resigns

(a) A move which naturally aggressive players are inclined to make in rebellion against the slowness and restriction of the black side of the queen's gambit declined. Its weakness lies in the fact that White has not advanced his BP to B4 and can later dislodge the Kt with P-B3.

(b) KtxKt does not lose time.

(c) Black probably did not relish, after P-R3, the possibility of White's being able to interchange Q and B with threat of mate at R2.

(d) The position is now much simplified, but this move, aside from possibilities of direct attack, threatens to weaken Black's P lineup.

Brown Surprises In Chess League

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE STANDING

College	Games Won	Lost	Points
City College	4	0	4
Columbia	3½	½	3½
Brown	3	1	3
Pennsylvania	1	3	1
Pittsburgh	½	3½	½
Brooklyn College	0	4	0

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Reuben Fine '33, City College	1
S. N. Bernstein '33, City College	1
Robert Levenstein '34, City College	1
Nathan Beckhardt '33, City College	1
Abraham Horvitz '32, Brown	1
J. S. Light '32, Brown	1
Joseph Chase '32, Brown	1
Leon Kacher '32, Pennsylvania	1
W. G. Madow '32, Columbia	1
J. H. Mathias Jr. '34, Columbia	1
Herbert Lobel '34, Columbia	1
R. W. Borsodi Jr. '32, Columbia	½
Milton Paul '33, Pittsburgh	½
Joseph Rappaport '32, Pennsylvania	0
D. B. Kimmelman '33, Pennsylvania	0
C. H. Page '34, Brown	0
I. L. Stein '33, Pennsylvania	0
Bernard Goldman '34, Brooklyn	0
Charles Zimmerman '33, Brooklyn	0
Henry Biesser '34, Brooklyn	0
Philip Leinweber '34, Brooklyn	0
Roger Lisley '34, Pittsburgh	0
Thomas Carroll '32, Pittsburgh	0
Bradford Lisley '34, Pittsburgh	0

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—College of the City of New York, Columbia University and Brown University were the winners in the first round of the Intercollegiate Chess League which opened yesterday at the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club, this city. Frank J. Marshall, champion of the United States, refereed the matches while the tournament is being directed by Edward B. Edwards of the Marshall Chess Club. The trophy for which the colleges are playing was presented by Harold M. Phillips '96 of the College of the City of New York. He is the president of the league and welcomed the players.

The surprise of the first round was the victory of Brown over the University of Pennsylvania by 3 matches to 1. These two colleges have been members of the league for a number of years, although Brown did not play last year. Pennsylvania has always been a strong team in the league, having won three of the trophies which have been played for since 1899.

College of the City of New York made a clean sweep in its match with Brooklyn College which is playing this year for the first time. Columbia also met a new member of the league in University of Pittsburgh and won three of its four matches, Milton Paul '33 preventing a clean sweep when he drew his match with R. W. Borsodi Jr., '32, at the first board. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA VS. BROWN

PENNSYLVANIA		BROWN	
1—J. Rappaport	0	1—A. Horvitz	1
2—D.B.Kimmelman	0	2—J. S. Light	1
3—Leon Kacher	1	3—C. H. Page	0
4—I. L. Stein	0	4—Joseph Chase	1
Total	1	Total	3

Pennsylvania played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, French defense; 2, Sicilian defense; 3, Vienna

INTERNATIONAL THINKING URGED UPON NATIONS

United and Organized World Overdue, Says Lord Lothian

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—A plea for international thinking about politics and economics that will "embrace the world as well as our own nations" was voiced by the Marquis of Lothian, British Undersecretary of State for India, in an address radiocast from London on Dec. 27.

Lord Lothian, who held the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the emergency national government formed last summer, is best known in the United States as Mr. Philip Kerr, having succeeded to his present title less than two years ago. Since 1925 he has held the important position of secretary of the Rhodes Trust.

Lord Lothian stressed that humanity has in its hands today the means to greater prosperity and happiness than it has ever known before. The following is the text of his address:

Is a good time coming next year? The answer is that it all depends on how we look at things. The world is in the greatest period of transition it has ever known. There are more changes going on in more fields of human belief and interest than ever happened at the same time in any earlier epoch.

Old Era Has Passed

If our idea that a good time is to get back to the conditions of yesterday, we shall certainly be disappointed. There is never again to be an era of prosperity just like that which the United States and Canada enjoyed before and after the war, for the whole underlying conditions of world business have changed. We may face, indeed some day we shall, more prosperity in the real sense of the word, better distributed prosperity, more stable prosperity, but we shall reach this condition only when we have made up our minds that we cannot go backwards but we must build the future on new foundations corresponding to the permanent indestructible realities of the modern world.

Today I am going to talk about one of these foundations. There are many others, political, economic and religious. I have only time to deal with one in this talk today, and so I will take this, which I conceive to be the most immediately important.

I am certain that we are not going to get out of our present mess permanently until all of us, Easterners and Westerners, Occidentals and Orientals, have come to recognize that, whether we like it or not, the modern world has become a unit, and it is no more possible to find prosperity and peace, either in individual nations or of the human race on old-fashioned competition between sovereign national states than it is to base it on a horse-drawn wagon or the stagecoach. The one system is nearly as outgrown as the other. The reason, of course, is the irresistible and relentless growth of scientific invention and mechanical knowledge, which is shrinking the globe every hour and forcing on us changes which conservatism may dislike but which it simply cannot prevent. We may think we can resist these changes; we may struggle to do so, and affirm with the utmost vehemence our determination never, never, never to abandon our old and well-tried ways. But we shall fail, inevitably fail if we do this, for the battle is really quite unequal.

Forces on the Two Sides

Just consider the forces on the two sides. On the one side, we have the advancement of science, based on electricity, radio, the airplane, and countless new ideas. All these are breaking down the limitations of time and space and producing ever faster and better communications, ever better machines, ever expanding facilities for news and information, ever new ideas.

On the other hand, of the resisting forces, are the social, political and economic habits of the human mind. But, when you really pit family traditions, national traditions, business traditions against arithmetic, or modern transportation, or newly discovered machines or ideas, which is going to win? Amid the tumult and shouting, obstruction, and even war from time to time, history shows that the opposition is long and formidable. Is there any doubt which, in the long, or in the short run, is the more powerful force of the two? Science and fact will prevail every time over prejudice, ignorance, habits and tradition.

If we want further evidence, just let us compare the present day with the past. For centuries mankind lived in small states or great empires ruled autocratically by princes or emperors. Then, scientific invention and discovery began to break down the old limitations of distance and knowledge, and the idea of individual liberty began to grow. The outcome was that the new spirit of nationalism and democracy changed old customs, old loyalties, old barriers. These conservative elements fought desperately to maintain their own. Progress was very slow and mankind suffered horribly during the transition.

The new civilization, too, had developed new types of human beings, men and women, statesmen and business men, who could organize and conduct government and business on a scale as big as the United States or the British Empire before this new civilization could come ito its own. But gradually the new facts and processes prevailed, and now the heresies of yesterday are the orthodoxies of today. The world of individual activity, of freedom of thought for everybody, of democracy and nationalities, of capitalistic enterprise—what is broadly called western civilization—has become so completely dominant over the medieval world, that though some rivals exist in Italy and Russia, it is nevertheless conquering the Orient today as remorselessly as it conquered the western world, Europe and America, yesterday.

Same With Modern World

It is exactly the same with our modern world. The flood of new knowledge and ideas which transformed the medieval into the modern world has not dried up. On the contrary, in recent decades invention and discovery have moved faster than ever.

Not only have the mechanical means of world organization come into being, but the disasters which will follow failure to organize the world intelligently become nearer every day. A disorganized world was bad enough a century ago, when communications were so poor, travel was restricted to the few, and world trade was relatively small; but to try to go on settling the problems of a world in which communications can pass around the globe faster than it takes a speaker's voice to reach the back of a fair-sized hall, and in which nations ever more highly organized, both economically and naturally, are treading ever more fiercely on one another's toes, needs the construction of a new civilization.

The World War showed the beginning clearly enough. Any visitor from an outside planet would say that we were made to try to carry on as we are trying to carry on today, and common sense as well as wisdom urgently demands that we should try to bring law and order and common sense into the world as a whole.

Now, let us apply this to present-day business conditions. What is really the matter? The Russian Communists say it is the capitalistic systen.. There are certain serious weaknesses in the capitalistic system, and I am not at all sure that we shall not have a good deal to learn from Russia when its experiment has gone a little further. But the system of leaving freedom to the individual to enjoy capital in creating new things and services for sale in the market is the only system which in practice and over a long period of time has rapidly increased the wealth of the world and enabled all classes, in large though not in equal degree, to share in that wealth. Whatever its defects as a system it has worked, and that not too badly, and it is far too early to judge here whether Communism has created a preferable or indeed a tolerable alternative.

Not Due to Defects

But the troubles of the western world today are not due to the defects of the capitalistic system as a system at all, but they are due to the fact that the capitalistic system is not being allowed to function freely, not by weaknesses inherent in itself, but by obstructions and interferences created by the political disunity of the world, by armaments, by reparations, war debts, by tariffs, subsidies, embargoes, and other nationalistic obstructions to world trade.

These are the fundamental reasons for that peculiar and persistent world-wide depression which afflicts us all today, and until these political interferences with normal economic activities are removed, there will, in my judgment, be no permanent foundation to stabilize prosperity for anybody anywhere in the world.

Just consider the fact that humanity has in its hands the means to greater prosperity and happiness than it has ever known before. Food supplies, raw material supplies, tropical products, manufacturing capacity, the facilities for transportation, banking, insurance and finance, the resources for education, amusement, recreation and travel are greater than they have ever been. They exist in all parts of the world and backward sections of the earth are simply clamoring for the products of these industrial nations. Yet, ships are traveling half empty across the ocean, and poverty and unemployment are arising in the midst of this possibility.

The ordinary trade cycle no doubt plays its part, but the major causes are causes far beyond the control of any one nation, for they are causes which spring from the fact that the world is thoroughly disorganized for trade.

Just take the three factors I have already mentioned. Armaments cost mankind $5,000,000,000 a year—pure waste—and their existence aggravates immensely international fears, suspicion, envies and griefs, which makes international coöperation so difficult.

What are war debts and reparations? They are, in fact, an immense burden on the life and activity of the people of today, not in order to repay useful economic enterprises of the past, like railways or ports, but to pay for the greatest paroxysm of destruction that mankind has ever seen. That is why they are so onerous, numerous and burdensome.

Have Same Effect

Tariffs have exactly the same effect on world trade as tariffs around the 48 states of America or the nine provinces of Canada would have had in the last century. It is perfectly obvious that if mankind could in the next year abolish all these things prosperity would begin to rush back over the whole world like a tidal wave. Vested interests would suffer and scream, and an immense number of new and difficult problems would come up for solution, but the deadlock would be broken, and chaos, paralysis and Bolshevism would be ended, and the foundation for a new and better world would have been well started.

I am not suggesting that it is possible to do these things next year. Long experience proves that mankind moves very slowly to the recognition of what is necessary in its own interest. None the less it seems to me perfectly obvious, and I feel it must be equally obvious to every thinking man and woman, that the fundamental cause of all our troubles is that we have, in a sense, moved into a new era in human experience, and that both as nations and as individuals, we have not realized this truth so as to make it the basis of our thinking and our action, and it can only make trouble for all of us so long as we try and maintain it; and that a new world, a united and organized world, is already overdue.

This does not mean that we must abandon our national ideas, our manners or cultures. Far from it. They are the spice which will give variety to world civilization. Nor can I even suggest how the unification of the world will take place; whether by a series of round table conferences or by the integration of two or three large confederations. But if we are to be in line with reality, we must embrace the world as well as our own nations in our thinking about politics and economics. That, to my mind, is the central lesson of today. Once we begin to do this, the way will begin to clear. Until we do so, we shall in practice go round and round in our present vicious circle.

So, my answer to the question I propounded at the beginning, Is a good time coming for us next year? is simply: Yes, if we face the fact that the task before us is to organize the world for prosperity and peace; no, if we go on trying to organize them for ourselves alone.

Japan's Mushrooms Popular in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

JAPANESE mushrooms are being exported in increasing quantities to the American market and are yielding good profits to growers in Gifu Prefecture.

The Gifu Agricultural Society started experimental shipments with 1200 pounds of fresh mushrooms to San Francisco, packing them in four-pound baskets which were crated and shipped in cold storage. First shipments met with such favor that consignments have

Fliers Build Plane Then Girdle Globe

(Continued from Page 1)

the activities of the State Department in arranging for their passage from country to country prepared a welcome for the fliers wherever they went. Mrs. Day often took the controls and every day she typed the story of the voyage on her portable typewriter.

The trip started out across the Atlantic to England by steamship. From England they flew southward through France and Germany, on to Austria and Hungary and through Jugoslavia to the Near East—Roumania, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Irak and Persia. Then through the Orient—India, Burma, Siam, Indo-China and China, and from Shanghai on steamship back across the Pacific to the United States. Then they flew cross-country to New York.

The view which stands out as the most striking of the trip was the flight above and around the Taj-Mahal at Delhi.

"Everyone sees the Taj-Mahal and everyone raves about it," Mrs. Day said, "but there are not many people who have seen it from the air as we have. It was the loveliest thing we saw on the trip. It looms up on the horizon like a great pearl, and as one nears it, its many wonders are marvelous from the air, where one can see the whole plan laid out like a splendid bit of cloisonne.

"We circled in the air about and about those marble walls hardly able to take our eyes off them. We rose high and swooped down, we flew close to the ground, we examined the beautiful fretted walls from every conceivable angle.

"The great Golden Pagoda in Mandalay, which Kipling made famous in his verse, was almost as lovely and in some ways quite as exciting, but it is the Taj-Mahal that still stands out as the supreme experience."

Mrs. Day found Europe like America in many respects, but the color of the Near East appealed strongly to him.

"I can remember what a strange feeling I had when we flew over Alexandretta Bay and saw the camel trains winding up through the mountains of Arabia," he said. "Here and there we saw Bedouin tribes encamped. It was thrilling, too, to fly down the Lebanon Valley to Damascus, past Mt. Herman, the Sea of Galilee, across Jerusalem to the Red Sea and then into the Syrian Desert."

Only once were the fliers forced to land against their will. That was on a beach in Burma, when their oil gave out.

Mr. Day will continue his tests with the airplane, putting it through more sever technical trials than he did on the trip.

MEXICO DELAYS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — The Seventh American Scientific Congress, scheduled for Mexico City, Feb. 5, 1932, has been postponed to November, 1933, it is announced here by Dr. Alonso Pruneda, chairman of the congress organization committee.

TARIFF 'WARS' MAY LEAD TO TARIFF PEACE

Franco-British Relations Likened to Conditions of Entente Cordiale

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The British adoption of measures to restrict importations has nowhere aroused more perturbation than in France, and Franco-British relations will depend largely on the possibility of a working agreement being found.

The French are seriously affected by the British action, and they hoped to begin negotiations at once. But the British cannot interrupt their experiment before it has really begun and before the Dominions are consulted. Thus some kind of incipient tariff war between the two countries (in which others are, of course, involved) is at least likely.

The position of the French Government is difficult, because France, too, is menaced by an industrial and agricultural crisis with resultant unemployment on the eve of the French general elections. Naturally the politicians are reluctant to face the country with prosperity weakened. Great Britain is one of France's best markets for many classes of goods.

The whole problem of Franco-British relations arises. It is felt that either the two countries will be definitely separated by the struggle, or if they can reach an accord, they will be brought closer together than they have been since ahe World War.

Modus Vivendi Formed

It was so when the Entente Cordiale was formed. Relations were embittered. They might have grown intolerable. But at that moment the gravity of the situation was realized, and a modus vivendi was found. The modus vivendi applied to comparatively minor matters, but, once found, it extended itself automatically to all domains; and Franco-British relations, which were at their worst, swiftly changed, and were at their best.

Will history repeat itself? Or will this tariff problem find no solution in the near future, as did the Morocco-Egypt problem? It would be hard to say.

French and British opinions have differed on almost every subject ever since the war. They differed in the peace-making. They became wider and wider apart. The French considered that the British efforts to effect a rapprochement with Germany were of a piece with Britain's traditional policy of European division, although in fact Britain was merely realizing that a ruined Germany would cause the greatest difficulties for British finance and commerce.

Burden on World Economy

France stands on reparations. The British would be perfectly prepared to wipe out all international debts arising from the war, because their continuance places an impossible burden on world economy. Again, France and Britain do not hold the same views with regard to disarmament. The French feel themselves menaced, and urge that they should be prepared for any emergency. The British feel that the menace is the effect of mistrust, which itself is caused by excessive armaments.

Nor can it be overlooked that many in Great Britain, rightly or wrongly, believe France might have done more to prevent the exodus of gold from England to France. It is an easy step to accuse France of responsibility for British difficulties, though those difficulties are really produced by heavy taxation and a commercial deficit, and at a critical moment France spontaneously offered financial aid to Britain.

On the one hand, therefore, France thinks British policy in favoring Germany to be the cause of much trouble; and, on the other hand, Britain thinks French policy in keeping its quarrel with Germany alive is the cause of its own troubles.

The tariff question should lead to a showdown. Either there will be a working agreement which will tend to renew the Franco-British entente; or France and England will separate still more. It is to be hoped that, without sacrificing British views of the need of European reconciliation and the wiping out of the past, France and England will agree to join hands, for without their coöperation the prospects of European peace and prosperity will be poor.

'Through Route' Wins in Wellesley

The Boston-Worcester turnpike will pass through the business district of Wellesley, according to a referendum of the people of that town. The through-route won 1798 votes and the by-pass 849 in what was characterized as a record vote.

The selectmen are not bound by the result of the voting, which was to determine the sentiment of the various districts. Opponents of the through route, who carried but one of the six precincts, state that the issue is not finally determined and indicate that stout efforts will be made to continue the campaign for the by-pass route.

Suggestion that the resignation of the three members of the planning board who had presented the minority report in favor of the by-pass would be appropriate, was made by the officials of the Wellesley Farms residents committee last night in a statement made public. So significant was the vote that, in the estimation of those who issued the statement, the long disputed issue is at an end.

Three Men Guide Russia's Stage

* * *

Father of Moscow Art Theater Active Soviets Bring Change in Type of Play

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

duction. There is a conscious effort to harmonize music and lighting effects with the appearance, costume, conversation and even character of the figures in the play.

The third of these outstanding producers, Mr. Meierhold, has also gone far from the classical ideals of Mr. Stanislavsky, but along different lines from those of Mr. Tairoff. Mr. Meierhold avowedly and vigorously aims at Communist propaganda effect in his productions. There is something proletarian about his large bare theater, decorated with red streamers on which are written the party slogans of the day.

Mr. Meierhold discards the curtain and footlights and gives his plays a maximum of the mechanical accessories—gangways, ladders, pulleys, scaffolding—suggestive of the industrialization which stands so much to the fore as the Soviet economic ideal. His plays are usually concerned with some uncompromisingly revolutionary subject, such as the stimulation of higher productivity in a factory, the outbreak of an imaginary future war between the Soviet Union and foreign countries, the struggle of the Chinese masses against "foreign imperialists."

Resource in Production

But there is a clear line of distinction between a Meierhold play and the conventional propagandist drama that becomes so tiresome in an ordinary theater. Mr. Meierhold is a regisseur of uncommon gifts, and one sometimes feels that he saves his own plays with consummate skill. Recently, for instance, his theater presented a rhymed drama by a proletarian poet, the theme of which was the effort of a group of Communist workers in a street-car station to overcome the influence of idlers and "wreckers." It was an impersonal sort of theme, scarcely calculated to hold the attention of an audience for three or four hours.

But Mr. Meierhold introduced one stage trick after another to attract and rivet interest. A scene which depicted a bureaucratic official was illustrated by a sudden shower of pieces of paper. A case in which responsibility was passed from one man to another was accompanied by the appearance on the stage of a sliding platform, on which the continual passing of responsibility was acted out in vivid pantomime. The motion picture and the loudspeaker were from time to time pressed into service as accessories to the development of the play.

In short, Mr. Meierhold is unquestionably one of the most resourceful, original and unconventional of contemporary producers, and his theater is a Mecca, not only for the younger Soviet critics, but for students of drama from abroad who are interested in novel theatrical trends.

Big Hudson-Essex Orders Reported

Although details concerning the new Hudson-Essex models will not be made public until the opening of the New York Automobile Show on Jan. 9, initial orders for approximately $2,500,000 worth of 1932 models were reported placed here yesterday by dealers from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. The orders were placed after a private preview of the new Hudson-Essex lines at the showrooms of the Henley-Kimball Company.

According to Mr. Fred A. Ordway of the Henley-Kimball Company, more than 2500 cars comprised the New England dealers' advance orders. There were nearly 500 dealers and salesmen present at the preview. It is understood that the new lines embody a greater number of advanced features than ever before.

Because of light buying during the last two years, dealers indicated that many replacements must be made soon and that as a result there are more prospective purchasers of new automobiles in this area than at any time since 1925 or 1926. "Similar conditions existing in all parts of the United States," said Mr. Chester G. Abbott of Detroit, sales executive of the Hudson company who addressed the dealers, "have led foremost financial authorities to predict that the pressing need for motorcar replacements will result in the automobile industry leading the march back to general prosperity."

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

The THISTLE TEA ROOMS
33 Haymarket & at Abbey House, Victoria St. & Tothill St., Westminster
FAMOUS FOR HIGH CLASS LUNCHEONS & TEAS
Real Scotch teas with home-made scones & cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Regent 3189 — Sundays 3 to 7 Victoria 3625

LONDON
COME AND VISIT THE
SPANIELETTA RESTAURANT
FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS LUNCHEONS & DINNERS
Open on Sundays until 6:30 P. M.
10 ORCHARD STREET, W. 1

HELLER'S RESTAURANT
Patisserie & Confiserie
LUNCHEONS : TEAS : SUPPERS
17a Bayswater Terrace, W. 2
LONDON

LONDON
For Best Home Cooking Visit
"THE OPAL"
Luncheons, Teas & Dinners
208 Church St., W. 8 Open Sundays 12-6

PARIS, FRANCE

PARIS, FRANCE
Robin Restaurant Des Alpes
16, rue du Marche Saint-Honore, Paris
13, rue Grimaldi, Nice
HOME COOKING. Fresh Vegetables. CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken—Se habla Espagnol.

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H.M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue Free Please ask For it
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

For GOOD CAR SERVICE
You Should Visit
Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.,
105-107 WEST STREET & BRADFIELD ROAD SHEFFIELD, ENG.
Distributors of
STAR CARS
Agents for
STANDARD, RILEY AUSTIN & FORD CARS
Good Car Service Accessories, etc.
Tel. 25807 & 43262

FLETCHERS DELICIOUS CHUTNEY SAUCE 6½d and 9½d BOTTLE
Prepared from Finest Mangoes, Choicest Fruits, Spices and Malt Vinegar. Thoroughly wholesome, appetising and delicious.
If your Grocer does not stock — ask him to obtain it for you.
Fletchers Sauce Co., Ltd. Selby, Eng.
ESTABLISHED 1825

FURNISH OUT-OF-INCOME AT Cockaynes
You will be glad you did so all the years of your life.
When you buy from Cockaynes you do so with the comforting knowledge that you are buying from a House with more than 100 years' reputation for Quality and Service.
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD., SHEFFIELD

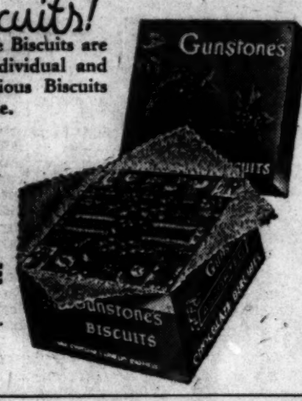
One naturally burns
OXCROFT THE ALMOST ASHLESS COAL
when one wants a good fire.
E. A. STEVENSON
141, NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD
Phones: Sheffield 23184/5 and 24094

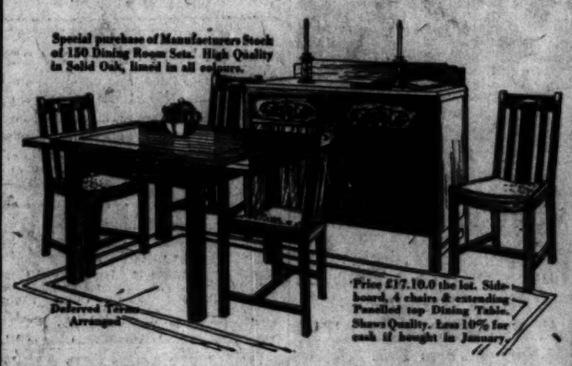
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure
For over 70 years Irwins have adhered faithfully to a generous policy, which, today, makes their name a household word wherever quality and value are appreciated. Their famous guarantee specifies a complete refund of purchase money should any article fail to give satisfaction.
Over 180 Branches including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes
IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Bobby's of Lord Street Southport
One of the finest and best equipped Stores for Ladies and Children in the North of England.
FASHIONS FURNITURE CARPETS LINENS SILKS, ETC.
Cafe Restaurant Orchestra
Liberty Agents for Southport and District.
Lord Street, Southport, Eng.

GREENWOOD'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
All commercial subjects; specialist in handwriting; individual instruction to each pupil. Separate room for ladies.
Full particulars sent on request
5 John Dalton St., Deansgate, Manchester, England. Phone Cen. 4190

You have never tasted better Chocolate Biscuits!
Gunstones Assorted Chocolate Biscuits are better, nicer, different—an individual and original assortment of delicious Biscuits coated with the best Chocolate.
If your grocer does not stock them, please send us his name with a Postal Order for 3/6 and we will send you, post free, a sample 1½ lb. tin, or a 4 lb. tin, post free, for 8/8, plus returnable tin 8d. Just ask for
Gunstones ASSORTED CHOCOLATE BISCUITS
These prices apply only to the U. K. Prices for other countries on application.
WM. GUNSTONE & SONS, LTD. The Biscuit Factory SHEFFIELD, ENG.


Annual Sale of Carpets & Furniture
J. & J. SHAW Ltd., 70 Oxford St., Manchester
Compton Furnishing Co. Ltd., Basnett St., Liverpool
£125,000 worth of stock at Sale Prices. Carpets sold for Nett Cash with order. 10% Special Discount for Cash with order on all Furniture purchased in January. Famous for "Eversoft" Upholstery. All Hair Stuffed Easy Chairs from 75/- each, less 10%.

Special purchase of Manufacturers Stock of 150 Dining Room Sets. High Quality in Solid Oak, lined in all colours.
Price £17.10.0 the lot. Sideboard, 4 chairs & extending Panelled top Dining Table. Shows Quality. Less 10% for cash if bought in January.
Delivered Town Arranged
J. & J. Shaw Ltd.
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers & Carpet Men
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER
Established 111 years. Renowned for Honest Dealing.

Kendal's Sale
Jan. 4th to Jan. 16th, 1932
HUNDREDS OF BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
Kendal Milne & Co.
MANCHESTER ENGLAND

SAXONE
LEADING SHOE MAKERS
with Stores Throughout Great Britain
Pioneers of Correct Shoe Fitting

50/- Guaranteed Tailoring 75/-
Made to Measure or Ready to Wear
THE Fifty Shilling TAILORS 50/50 TRADE MARK
LONDON DEPOTS: 93-97-99 OXFORD STREET (Just before Bourne & Hollingsworth, on the opposite side going West). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY. 110-111 STRAND (Next door but one to Woolworths. Our only Strand Depot). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY. 98-99 CHEAPSIDE. CLOSED 1 P. M. SATURDAY.
CROYDON: 114 North End; 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177, 179 High St.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St., North
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 92 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
PROVINCIAL DEPOTS
ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 43 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-5 The Moor; 96-102 The Moor; 1 Haymarket
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St., West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2/4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

EDUCATIONAL

Progressive Ideas in Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

IN THE heart of Washington, is Gunston Hall School, founded 38 years ago by a descendant of the author of the famous Virginia Bill of Rights. The founder of this school realized that education was undergoing a tremendous change, and with a sweeping stroke she pulled up the old roots and replanted the lower school, and asked an educator who had been a student of progressive methods for several years to be the tender of this "kinder-garten" and foster the growth of the young shoots. She was given complete freedom to apply her theories, which she was convinced were no longer of an experimental nature.

The curriculum was immediately based on the nature and needs of the children, affording them opportunities for independent observation and investigation, and freedom to develop self-initiative, self-expression and self-mastery, through different mediums available at all times. School became a laboratory where teachers and children worked out problems together, and rejoiced together when a discovery was made or a difficult feat was accomplished. There is a real community pride in this little group. Work being carried on by any grade is watched with curiosity and interest by all of the others.

Dramatics as an Outgrowth

Dramatics are always an outgrowth of social studies, and the plays are usually written by the pupils themselves. A property room with suggestive accessories is free to all, and it is truly a magic room where small children enter its portals, and with the aid of lace curtains, old portieres, capes and plumed hats, paper shields and helmets emerge kings, queens, knights, pages and fairies in all their glory, and Mary, Jane, and John remain in the closet to be called for later.

The spirit of freedom in the school is due largely to the fact that the teachers are free to express themselves, to do the best they can today—but to know that another day is coming. The children reflect this freedom, which is never mistaken for license, for it is freedom within the law, and the law is so well defined and liberal in its scope that it defines but does not confine.

One continuous piece of work carried out by these children will tell discerning readers what this school is like.

Since to a casual observer this will appear to be an art project, it should be said that in this school the children have no regular art instruction until their fifth year, as it is believed that formal instruction limits the young child. From the beginning they are given unlimited art materials, charcoal, crayons, water colors, show-card colors, calcimine powders and clay, packages of manila paper and rolls of plain newspaper, unbleached muslin, unpainted walls, floor space or easels as the child's fancy dictates, and then—freedom and encouragement. With the imagination already kindled, is it any wonder that characters from history come to life, and the Pass of Thermopylæ or Roncesvalles, the rugged Viking shores or sunny Sicily emerge in resplendent glory. Mass scenes are sometimes a little overpowering, especially if horses are to be included, and you may hear an 11-year-old exclaim, "I never could draw horses very well," but with the suggestion "Study the horses you see for a few days and you will have no trouble," the child leaves reassured. And a few days later the little one is seen busily at work, and horses with gallant riders come prancing out of what was once blank paper. Foster that consciousness of ability in the child and there is no limit to his capacity.

Then in the Fifth Grade

In the fifth grade an art teacher is introduced to the group, and a formal lesson is given once a week to all through the eighth grade. Here you find the children sometimes having a lesson in technique, learning about the blending of colors and perspective, and at other times working on individual problems, where help is needed to obtain a satisfying result in a piece of scenery or an illustration for a story.

One of the outstanding developments of the year's work was in connection with the study of early American life by the sixth grade. It seemed that this particular group, 10 and 11 years of age, was not ready to go on with the political phases of the American history of this period, and they seemed to be at the stage where an intensive piece of research on their part would be helpful. The fact that Indian life had been touched upon dramatically, interestingly, but more or less superficially when they were in the second grade, influenced the choice of these dramatic people for their detailed study. The children entered into these plans most enthusiastically, and the home-room teacher thought it would be great fun for her as well, as she frankly stated she knew nothing about these first Americans, and she would like to make their acquaintance.

Through the extension department of the library, 60 carefully selected books on the American Indian were chosen and delivered to the school. Classified groups of Indian pictures were sent from another department of the library and the fun began. The supplies were sent up in a large hamper, and the children unpacked it, handled and placed the books on the shelves, examined and discussed the pictures, and went home with unbounded enthusiasm to tell mothers and fathers of their proposed project.

They were given several days to decide which tribe each would select, and whether she preferred to work alone or with a friend. Parents reported that they had never known such intelligent interest on the part of the children. They were studying their own libraries to see what home materials were available, and visiting neighborhood branch libraries to see what they would yield.

Finally the day arrived when each had made her momentous decision, and work began in earnest. They visited art galleries and museums, to supplement their interest, read and dramatized Indian legends for background, sang Indian music for atmosphere, and brought blankets, beadwork and pottery from home for room decorations.

One rainy day when the children were exploring the basement of their newly acquired school building, they went rushing to the principal to inquire if they might have the one-time laundry for a clubroom. She agreed, and said, "You may do anything you wish with it. You may even decorate the walls, if you work your plans out on paper and submit them." With joyous appreciation, they trooped out, only to reappear a few hours later with well-laid plans. It was rather overpowering when it was discovered that the specifications called for a four-foot wall frieze divided into 14 panels, with a central panel eight feet tall, and it was to depict the progress of man from the cave age to the present day, culminating in an eight-foot reproduction of the Statue of Liberty.

By Careful Guiding

By careful maneuvering, in which the matter of color played an important part, the frieze was switched from the general to the specific, and the next day plans for an Indian room were drawn up by the youngsters, and the Statue of Liberty gave way to what they called "The All Tribe Indian," resplendent in feathers, beadwork and Indian blanket, irrespective of tribe. They decided the first step was to put the room in order, so a bucket brigade was formed and floors and windows were cleaned to their satisfaction. (They were quite oblivious of the extra shine put on by the friendly janitor after they had gone home.)

They were given yardsticks, charcoal, calcimine powders, mucilage, jars, spoons, brushes and—freedom. The work was carefully allotted by the children themselves, the walls were divided as per specifications, and the work began. Two protruding columns were instantly seized upon by a child who loved animals and grotesque figures, and she began a study of totem poles, which resulted in two handsomely decorated pillars, which added greatly to the appearance of the room.

Fourteen children worked on the room and nine tribes were depicted, as in several cases two worked on a panel. The remaining five panels were used to feature other activities of the same tribes. One child elected to do pottery and a basket, during the time allotted for this work, and another one after a course of talks on weaving, with emphasis on Indian design, decided to spend her free time weaving, so with help she set up a loom and did a very lovely table scarf in Navaho design.

A seventh grade girl had been taken into an Indian tribe the previous summer, and she asked if she might depict that incident. Permission was given, and she made a most interesting group in the hall recess, showing her little sister and herself being received into the Blackfoot Order by the Indian chief and his followers. The likenesses were excellent. The eighth grade contributed their share by painting the approach down the stairway like a flaming autumn forest.

That Electric Blue

One rainy day when the work was nearly completed, the children were presented with some show card colors and new brushes as a reward of merit, for up to this time they had painstakingly mixed every jar of paint alone. But alackaday, that electric blue was too much for these color-loving children, and they decided that the whole room would be much more entrancing if the skies were intensified, and, presto chango, the transformation began, with the result that the unseasoned brushes sent blue rivulets over the yellow plains, the adobe houses and bronzed Indians. To adults it was a hopeless sight, but to youth it was merely another adventure. They said, "We'll fix it," and with a bowl of water and paper napkins they set to work to bathe the masterpieces. Finally with a shout of triumph they dashed upstairs to say, "It's all right now! All we have to do is to paint it in again." To the question, "How will you get the same colors?" they replied nonchalantly, "We'll experiment until we make them match." Half a dozen children worked together for almost two hours, and when they emerged, the pictures were as they said they would be, "better than ever."

When finished, the walls presented a veritable panorama of Indian life: Aztecs in formal gardens, Hopis with adobe houses, and pottery drying in the sun, Ojibways in gliding canoes, Shoshonis at trading posts, Eskimos in the frozen north, Zunis in a busy village scene, the marriage of Pocahontas for Virginia Indians, the Iroquois, with warlike mien and Navahos peacefully weaving rugs and making jewelry, the whole divided and bound together with a band of red paint, decorated with Indian writing and designs in black.

A Washington artist noted for her paintings of Indians, after visiting this children's room, was so impressed that she went home and sent six of her most prized paintings to the school for these children to live with for one week; parents sent choice Indian relics for all to see; Navaho blankets were hung on the walls; parents and friends visited the school and the children took great pride in showing them their treasures.

The children wrote up their tribes individually or collectively as they had elected to do. For one week assembly for the upper grades was given over to an oral résumé by each child. They had compiled books of from 25 to 75 pages in length, they had drawn free-hand maps, showing the location of all the American Indian tribes and they had made their own drawings or cut out pictures as a matter of choice, for illustrations. Their reports were made without notes, but books were held in hand in order to read quotations or verify answers to questions. For be it known, that these 10 and 11-year-olds presented themselves as targets to all assembled, and the seventh and eighth grade girls fired many questions at them and tried hard to trip them up, but to no avail.

The development of these children through application, daily coöperation and social contacts, through the patience, perseverance and initiative acquired, and the feeling of satisfaction in the final accomplishment, to say nothing of the ability gained in reading, the increase in vocabulary, the correlation of history and geography, is so comprehensive that it needs no elucidation.

As they were finishing this piece of work which had been in progress for three months, some children with beaming faces said: "Next year, may we do 'The Progress of Mankind'?" And so, with that carry-on spirit, these children counted the days until vacation was over so they could be back in school again. This is the education of today.

J. F. K.

Progressive Education Provides Opportunities for Independent Observation, Investigation, and Discoveries. This is Gunston Hall School, Washington, D. C.

Panorama of Indian Life Painted on Walls of Basement by Children of Gunston Hall School.

The Child's Money Allowance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BULLETIN published by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, called "The Child and His Money," presents several phases of this subject which should be of interest to most parents. In the average family the training of the child in the use of money is necessary if he is to be properly equipped to face his later financial problems. Every child is entitled to specific training in money affairs as much as in other lines of human experience, and fortunate indeed is the little one who early learns at his parents' knees the lessons of thrift, unselfishness, compassion, wisdom and economy expressed in the dispensing of his income and of the great privilege of service and right activity shown in earning. Sometimes parents who are careful concerning other needs of their child ignore this important branch of education, so that later in his career he is obliged to face serious problems which might have been avoided.

The little book referred to is provocative rather than comprehensive. It states several problems clearly and answers them succinctly without much argument but it gives a valuable bibliography in the back for those who wish to study the subject at greater length. No hard and fast rules as to specific methods to be followed are laid down, but rather it attempts only to offer suggestions that "may be helpful to those who want to train their children to earn and receive, to save, to spend and to give wisely."

For instance, the following questions are asked:

"Do you give your child money whenever he asks for it?"

"Does your child beg and tease for money?"

"Have you tried giving him a regular allowance?"

The answer to these questions is that a regular fixed allowance is a valuable means of education, and should be so regarded by the parent. It should be used not only as one way to give the child "spending money," but to provide many projects in constructive financial training. Having decided upon the proper amount of the allowance the parent should guide rather than dictate how it is to be spent. Business fundamentals may be discussed with the child in terms of his understanding, but he should then be allowed to experiment with his pennies and to find out for himself that these underlying laws make for harmony in financial affairs.

Earning Wages

Wages are also discussed, and the value to be derived from earning. But it is pointed out that a child should not be paid for being good, for getting high marks in school or for doing such little services or kindnesses around the house as are part of his moral responsibility as a member of the family group. On the other hand, the allowance should not be used as a disciplinary measure by reducing it.

On the front page of the bulletin appears the quotation: "Children should be taught four things in relation to money: How to earn and receive; how to spend; how to save; how to give." Some of the most interesting discussions in the book deal with the question of giving. It is right of course that every child be taught thrift and economy as expressed in saving. But in the desire to establish such habits and to help him avoid the dire results of extravagance and self-indulgence, many parents and school banks emphasize the importance of saving without properly balancing this with the equally important necessity of giving.

A Great Factor

Years ago it was discovered that one of the greatest factors in the proper adjustment of the law of supply and demand in human economy is in proper and systematic giving—tithing it was then called. Grown-ups who have not been educated as children to realize the joy that comes from generous giving to the cause of good without thought of return and the duty of making this giving definite and systematic often in later life have a considerable struggle to adjust their finances to comply with this law. A business woman of the writer's acquaintance, who was capable of earning a high salary but who was having a serious business and financial problem went through deep waters before learning this lesson. She confessed that even when her earnings were high she was actually appalled by the idea of "tithing." This was not at all because she was an unusually avaricious and selfish person but because habits of saving and wise spending had been thoroughly established in her experience while the question of giving had never received serious thought. A little child is naturally generous and loves to give. Specific training in the wise and loving giving of a part of his allowance, based on the understanding of the great moral and spiritual laws, will establish habits that can tide him over serious financial situations later in life.

Any financial training that the child receives is of value, of course, only as the parents can show him that earning, giving, saving and spending money are all merely human symbols for qualities and ideals out of which he is learning to construct a noble and useful life.

Information regarding this bulletin on the Child and His Money can be obtained by addressing the General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street, Washington, D. C., Department of Research and Club Service.

C. S.

Circulating Libraries Aid School Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wolfville, N. S.

Circulating public libraries have been established in 13 of the 18 counties of Nova Scotia within three years. The Department of Education expects to have one in each county before next September.

There is great demand for these libraries, and the number of books read by all classes of the communities is already large. Some books were worn out by constant use in less than a year.

These libraries, each containing from 1200 to 3000 books, are intended to supplement the school libraries. The department is naturally pleased with the reception of the books; it expects them to have a widespread effect on the reading habits and on the general standard of information.

The American Library Association in 1926 pointed out that 93 per cent of the rural population of Canada was without access to public libraries. At that time there was one circulating library in Cape Breton County, established by the Sydney Rotary Club through the efforts of Dr. W. A. Creelman, inspector of schools. Three years ago a similar library for Halifax County was endowed by Mr. W. A. Black. Last year the Department of Education put five more into circulation, and this year six are being organized.

The libraries are packed in boxes, each containing 25 books. Each box has a carefully selected cross-section of the whole library, divided approximately as follows: 10 juveniles, 7 fiction and belles-lettres, 2 poetry, 2 history, 1 science, 1 art, 1 travel, 1 biography. The inspectors of schools take charge of the libraries and the teachers act as librarians. In June the boxes are collected and stored at the county seat.

Nova Scotia has thus made progress since 1926 toward supplying the people of the rural districts with an adequate library service. Acadia University three years ago sent out "bookmobiles," trucks fitted up as libraries. The circulating county libraries are another step in the right direction.

Value of Posters To Geography

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

"TAKE a look of about five seconds. Turn away and pick up your pencil. How much can you draw of what you have seen?" The question has been asked by Miss Winifred Guy of teachers and educational authorities over a route of 45,000 miles running through every part of the British Empire.

The answer received—and it is invariably the same—is that everything depends upon the object upon which attention has been concentrated during those five seconds.

"Quite so," says Miss Guy, "and that proves my point!"

Miss Guy believes in the method of teaching through snapshot demonstration provided by the use of posters; and, because she believes in it, she has traveled all round the world in order to explain her theory—taking 4½ years to do it, and earning her living all the way.

Ten years ago, she was a teacher at the Brighton Grammar School, England. Among the subjects for which she was responsible was that of geography and, in order to make matters as interesting as possible to a class of little boys, it had been her custom to collect photographs which illustrated the lesson in hand. One day she fixed to the classroom wall a number of photographs among which was a colored shipping poster illustrating the routes to be taken to the country she was describing.

"It was then that I made my discovery," says Miss Guy. "I found that whenever my back was turned in order to point out some particularly interesting photograph, every eye in the class shot round to the shipping poster and remained there until called to attention.

"Gradually the reason dawned upon me. The poster possessed less educational matter than the photographs; it possessed, indeed, nothing but a few flat washes coupled with a skillful arrangement of clear-cut lines. But it possessed attraction, simply because it was easy to understand and to remember. I took the hint."

Authorities laughed at her at first when she tried to propound the science of relationship between posters and geography lessons, and to illustrate her point with posters collected from various European countries during school holidays. But gradually they became convinced, and finally so enthusiastic that there are very few schools in the British Isles at the present time which do not possess their own poster collection.

"The chief virtue of the poster," says Miss Guy, "lies in its illumination of detail. Look here, for instance."

She selects a photograph illustrating the cutting of sugar cane in Queensland and rests it against the wall immediately below a poster of the same subject. The photograph is gray and somewhat confused. Above it, the poster flames out in satisfying line and color. Great sugar canes bend their pale stems; a man standing among them grasps a highly polished knife; his shirt is a glorious red.

"To a grown-up, the difference is, perhaps, merely 'obvious'; to a child, it is vital," says Miss Guy. "The message of the photograph is slow and labored; of the poster it is instantaneous.

"No child has any difficulty in remembering the simple lines of most modern posters or the associations connected with them."

The collection of posters presents no difficulties, Miss Guy says. Although no central depot exists for their dissemination, and the matter has to be tackled as a personal piece of work, railway companies and other folk all over Europe and America, besides many other parts of the world, are always ready to lend their aid.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

HOME CENTRE SCHOOLS
HOME CENTRE
NORTH SIDE 3848 Irving Park Blvd.
SOUTH SIDE 4815 Drexel Blvd.
KINDERGARTEN TO HIGH SCHOOL
KEYstone 8723
CHICAGO, ILL.
ADVERTISED ONLY IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Van Horn Home School
20 MILES FROM OAKLAND
"Eighty acres of fresh air and scenic beauty"
For boys and girls from Kindergarten through High School. High standard academic sports, including swimming and horseback riding. Careful supervision. Prospectus furnished upon request.
Address Mrs. Mae T. Van Horn, Pleasant Acres, Hayward, California. Telephone Hayward 5775

Western Gate School
[Formerly The Western School]
306 LEE STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF.
All Grades—Co-educational
College Preparatory
Spring Term Opens Jan. 4, 1932
Phone Templebar 5253
Catalogue sent upon application
We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor.

COEDUCATIONAL
England

Paxton Park (Beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds and park of 75 acres).
Within easy reach of London and Cambridge, affords Home and First Class Tuition for boys and girls up to University standard
Public Examinations.
Undergraduates offered facilities for study and games during vacation.
Fuller details apply
SECRETARY, ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
St. Michaels
UCKFIELD
SUSSEX, ENGLAND
Preparatory for the Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Dartmouth
Situated midway between Brighton and Tunbridge Wells, and about 40 miles from London.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
Challoner School
A Boarding and Day School for Girls offering exceptional opportunities to those desirous of finishing their education among
LONDON'S MANY INTERESTS
The School has been founded, maintained and endowed to advance the cause of education, and all income is devoted to that purpose.
71 & 72 Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7
Telephone Probisher 4233
Boys are admitted to the Lower School
The Spring Term begins on January 14th

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

PARENTS desiring to build a scholastic education on the right foundation will be interested in the literature of
BROADVIEW
a complete progressive boarding and day school for girls. Students enrolled at any time, without contracts.
MRS. W. K. HORTON, Broadview, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

COEDUCATIONAL

SPECIAL SCHOOLS
United States
Deanwood School Founded 1921
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A year-round school with home life for children needing special care and training.
Tel. Morristown 2773 Address Box 271

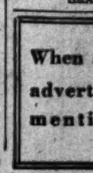
BUSINESS
Behnke-Walker
Business College
—is the officially recognized leader of America's 10,000 business colleges, for typewriting efficiency. Every graduate is placed in a paying position.
Free Success Catalogue
Enroll ANY TIME for Day or Night School
11th and Salmon, Portland, Ore.

LEARN RADIO
Eight months complete course leading to Government license for positions in BROADCAST STATIONS, ABOARD SHIPS (World travel), AIRWAY SERVICE.
Unlimited opportunities in this new uncrowded field.
Write for particulars.
FEDERAL RADIO INSTITUTE
Incorporated
An Accredited School
484 E. Kilbourn Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ART
United States
THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
New courses permitting beginning students to enter Day School January 4th. Many advanced courses may also be entered at that time. For application forms and catalog address The Associate Dean of School, Box C. M., The Art Institute, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ART
PRACTICAL Instruction in all branches of Commercial and Fine Art, Interior Decoration and Fashion. Day and spare time classes. Winter session begins January 4.
FRANK H. YOUNG, Director
Dept. 7121 25 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS
TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION
1680 Broadway (Nr. 52nd Street), New York
All phases from elementary to full mastery of costume design and illustration taught in shortest time consistent with thoroughness.
NEW COURSES
Dressmaking, Draping, Designing, Cutting, Patternmaking, Sketching, Millinery. Special Day, Saturday and Evening Classes for Trade—Stage—individual Needs
Write for Catalogue C
Investigate Before Registering Elsewhere



The Viking Electric-Vacuum Eraser Cleaner
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
REA APPLIANCE CO.
833 EL DORADO AVE., OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MUSIC, DRAMATIC ART
The Cornish School
Drama Music Dance
A Civic Institution Established 1914
Graduate Courses
Spring Term Feb. 8th
Write for new illustrated catalog.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

When answering a School advertisement please mention the Monitor

A LIMITED number of places will be available in the dormitories for Junior College men, Upper School boys, and Upper School girls, at the opening of the second semester February 1st. For complete information, write or wire the Registrar, stating whether Upper School or Junior College catalogue is desired.
Senior College will open in September, 1932.
Junior College
Upper School
Lower School
Coeducational
The PRINCIPIA
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

THE HOME FORUM

A Treasury of Lovely Places

WHICH are the loveliest places I know in England? On this day of dark rain, can I set myself a brighter task than to string them upon the frail thread of a necklace?

The buses roar round Marble Arch. The telephone bell rings stridently. I will disconnect the telephone, however irregular a proceeding the Postmaster-General may deem it. I will draw the thick curtains to against the roar of the buses.

Slowly the images evoke themselves—Evenlode tolling among its rushes like a peal of bells. The great slabs between the summits of Scawfell Pike and Scawfell, with the quick song of my boyhood, and the swift limbs, and the high airs of heaven, about them forever. The grassy Roman road that moves across Otmoor that merges into tussock and sedges and flowering reed.

There is a dell embowered under the Purbecks which I ventured upon so queerly, I know not how many Junes ago. Great spires of foxglove rose from young bracken, like cathedrals from the roofs of cities. The black pods still hung on the gorse, but broom was flowering into lyrics of clean gold. Street-long trailers of wild brier connected far trees with messages. Among milk-white clusters of ripe honeysuckle, unripe clusters held up brown fingers like little Nubian girls beseeching gifts. Speedwell was opening frightened child's eyes among tangles of long grass. A stream was soliloquizing under mosses. Orange-tawny bills of blackbird stabbed the undergrowth. Here were flowers which never bloomed before, and birds which no other man has heard sing! O perfect dingle, waiting securely under the lee of its hills.

Or it is evening. Over the downs of Winchester evening falls with more quiet and more sound than England knows elsewhere. It is so quiet that you can hear the unborn wheat whispering below the ground; you can hear the towers of the city rising from the dusk, gracefully, unwaveringly, like fountains which no wind stirs; you can hear the ships washing down the long silences of Southampton Water, where, in the fiery and cinnamon and opal-green marshes on either side, the marsh-fowl clack their wings and go to sleep. Yet it is so full of sound, the evening of Winchester 'owns, that you can hear cavaliers cracking jokes to bekirtled maids in shadowy corners of the gates; with half an ear, you can make out the churls collecting twigs for the fire over which even now hangs the sheep wherefrom King Alfred this night will feed lustily when he is returned from hunting the wild boar; and who brings forth that clang of shield on shield but the legionaries from Rome, piling up their arms under the hollow of the dyke?

Now is one of those evenings of spring which is more like an autumn evening. For the splashes of the sun through the hedges fling leaves of burning gold into the furrows. The sun is like the king of a vanishing capital. He gathers the last shining robes of his strength around him and fades down corridor after corridor to the hidden verges of the city. You cannot see the little buds on the hedges. Mist round the trunks of the trees; over, under, round the hurdle-gates; lapping round the barn now gathering the dark between its rafters.

Here is a small green glade in Wales, at the head of Lake Craf-nant. A stream goes down under the wild damsons to the lake. Overhead the steel-blue screes rise sheer, and along their exalted edge a sheep is grazing. What do you need more? Here is water to drink, water to dive into, blackberries to pound in your tin pan, mushrooms to fry; and, near at hand, beyond the brow of this excluding hill, goodly folk to provide you with bread and milk and eggs. Now, suddenly, the glade is lifted upon the shoulders of high land; it is a plateau now. I am in a hidden coign of Staffordshire, encamped under the wall of the "Flying Mermaid." Regiments of us, O we hapless young, our tents flapping to the wind under the calling plover. Rhymes interweaving idly across the stuff of my thoughts:

The crying of the lonely plover
From the morning cloud.
Do the wings and clouds still hover
Where my heart sang loud?

And I know not what potency has so swiftly enticed me away ere the desultory rhyming slacken. Here am I on Channel's edge! Sea and cliffs and sky! Blue Channel waters shimmering in the sun, with great tracts of opal holding many little cups of gold, with deep blue silences rocking faintly like monsters asleep; the sky flung magnificently round me, clouds riding wind-impelled, like horses to battle. Four hundred feet below, the sea washes over the rocks and sends up white foam to the ribs of chalk. From their holds upon the cliffside, the gulls loosen their feet and go wheeling loudly into space. It seems that fragments of the cliff are broken away; and, before ever they could fall, they had grown wings and learned the secrets of air. One gull of them all becomes distinct of the very essence of light and flight. The others fly because some need impels them. He alone seems to fly as instinct with the pleasure of his wings. Sideways in flashing curves, upward to the heart of the sun. Or he gives himself wholly to the wind, like a leaf. Or he goes tossing over and over as if to destruction, until with a splendid self-assertion he reassumes his mastery and subdues all the airs of heaven.

So I count my treasures of lovely places. So I, too, vow, chanting aloud like Edward Thomas, that delicate poet:

If I should ever by chance grow
rich
I'll buy Cobham, Cockridden and
Childerditch,
Roses, Purgo and Lapwater
And let them all to my elder
daughter.

But one place there is among others which will not uncurl its tendrils from about my fancy when I walk the strange paths. It is a cove in Devon, where high cliffs scale the morning and the evening. Where the valley winds inland, tier beyond tier of greenery rises to the tapering of one far exquisite spire, sole remembrancer in this lonely land of existence of men. Pines, like surly mercenaries in an ambuscade, are members of this forestry, and oaks conferring like generals, and poplars like young heralds swaying. Unceasingly a great wind blows in from the Atlantic. But you will learn that here and there your tent may be safely pitched. There is a shallow stream for your linen and your plate; then it deepens suddenly. When dawn and tide flow in together, you will bathe in this black and secret pool. But when the tide has ebbed, you will follow the stream beyond its collapse into the gleaming shingle; out through the slanting ribs of rock, over the tiny salt cisterns with their small strange denizens, across the brimming channels to a golden sward of sand. Two lines of razor rocks stand guard upon this one tract of halcyon water set among the wildernesses. So proclaiming the glory of the Lord, so master of all elements, home to the white tent, the fires of bleached twigs rendered by the tide upon your very hearthstone. And this is the chiefest sign of nature's bounty. For so steeped are these twigs in some brimstone of wizardry, that, even after a heavy shower, they will blaze madly in fewer moments than I dare write down. But, when you have eaten and drunken, climb to the crest of that ocean-encountering cliff. Salt is the air about you, blind with foam and loud with wings. Even now the sun is declining upon the bourne of the sea. With what a hissing and whistling is this great brand plunged into the seething Atlantic caldron! What silence follows, and what a sense there is of tired wings folding!

Silence? A loud knock at the front door! Must I let London in again with the postman? The buses roaring around Marble Arch? Alas me, must I replace the telephone on its receiver.

LOUIS GOLDING.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it, or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3 Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 18 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 28.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit 3-161 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago 1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami 1320 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis 1775 Rwy Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Fid Life Bldg.
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 524 Skinner Bldg.
London 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin Unter den Linden 59A
Florence Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Rift in the Fog

A misty morning—fog horns blowing shrill;
Gray curtains spread in tentlike folds around;
Tall tree-forms dripping cozily and chill,
Their measured beats drop heavy to the ground!

An opalescent luster stirs the mist,
It rolls in smokelike wisps and curls away,
Its edges rimmed with rose and amethyst,
Reflect a glow as from a prism's ray:
And through the rift is seen the rising sun,
Full-fraught with promise as a day begun!

ELSIE A. KOEPPEL.

Deep Footprints in Aboukir's Sands

I have never dug for gold; nor washed it either. But I have sifted the sands of Egyptian ruins, and that, I imagine, is as fascinating and absorbing a task as any search for the precious metal.

In Egypt one has the feeling that every foot of ground is potential territory for excavation; but the particular location of my more serious exploits, if serious they may be called, were the ruins of Aboukir, on the shores of the azure Mediterranean.

The fact is that, at Aboukir, private persons are not permitted to dig in the ruins proper. These are under state supervision and guarded by dusky Arab soldiers. That does not, however, prevent one, as he passes through the guarded zone, from kicking up the sand with his feet, in the strong expectation of uncovering some valuable object overlooked by the archæologist. For, believe it or not, few travelers in that land escape the naïve expectancy of making a great find, even if their exploits do not extend beyond a trip to the Great Pyramids and to the Sphinx at Gizeh.

A host of donkey drivers at once surrounded me upon arrival at the station at Aboukir, each showing rows of glistening white teeth and lauding, with an ingratiating smile, the virtues of the animal offered for hire. One donkey at once took my fancy, because of its brass-studded saddle and gaudy saddle bag. Today, I blushingly admit that I am no judge of donkeys, for this one proved to be the slowest and least responsive creature I ever bestrode.

Anyway, as I ambled along toward the ruins on the back of my chosen steed, I was only too glad to dismount, for the temptation to kick up the sand with my feet could no longer be resisted. In my imagination I could see myself stumbling over a scarab, a stone with hieroglyphic inscriptions, or a gold bracelet formerly owned by an Egyptian queen.

As I walked along leisurely, I peered into the rooms of the ruins of buildings centuries old. I climbed over mighty carved columns from old temples, now lying about in fragments. But what of my expectation of a find? It was rewarded. Yes, the sands gave up three objects, to me valuable. The first, much appreciated though broken, was a lamp, Greek style. The second was a broken end of an Egyptian vase, decorated in colors. And the third was a bullet. Whether this bullet dates from the battle of the Nile at which, in 1798, Nelson defeated the French fleet in the Gulf of Aboukir; whether it was shot from a gun in 1799 when Napoleon defeated the Arabs; or whether it is a souvenir of 1801, when Sir Ralph Abercromby defeated the French,—this point must remain forever unanswered. Insignificant though these three objects may be to an archæologist, to me they were a valuable addition to my amateur museum.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the North Shore Art Association

The Kyle at Packs Harbor: From a Water Color by Eliot O'Hara

Dulce Domum

The sheep ran huddling together against the hurdles, blowing out thin nostrils and stamping with delicate forefeet, their heads thrown back and a light steam rising from the crowded sheep-pen into the frosty air, as the two animals hastened by in high spirits, with much chatter and laughter. They were returning across country after a long day's outing with Otter, hunting and exploring on the wide uplands where certain streams tributary to their own river had their first small beginnings; and the shades of the short winter day were closing in on them, and they had still some distance to go. Plodding at random across the plough, they had heard the sheep and had made for them; and now, leading from the sheep-pen, they found a beaten track that made walking a lighter business, and responded, moreover, to that small inquiring something which all animals carry inside them, saying unmistakably, "Yes, quite right; *this* leads home!"

"It looks as if we were coming to a village," said the Mole somewhat dubiously, slackening his pace, as the track, that had in time become a path and then had developed into a lane, now handed them over to the charge of a well-metalled road. The animals did not hold with villages, and their own highways, thickly frequented as they were, took an independent course, regardless of church, post office, or public-house.

"Oh, never mind!" said the Rat. "At this season of the year they're all safe indoors by this time, sitting round the fire; men, women, and children, dogs and cats and all. We shall slip through all right, without any bother or unpleasantness, and we can have a look at them through their windows, if you like, and see what they're doing."

The rapid nightfall of mid-December had quite beset the little village as they approached it on soft feet over a first thin fall of powdery snow. Little was visible but squares of a dusky orange-red on either side of the street, where the firelight or lamplight of each cottage overflowed through the casements into the dark world without. Most of the low latticed windows were innocent of blinds, and to the lookers-in from outside, the inmates, gathered round the tea-table, absorbed in handiwork, or talking with laughter and gesture, had each that happy grace which is the last thing the skilled actor shall capture—the natural grace which goes with perfect unconsciousness of observation. Moving at will from one theater to another, the two spectators, so far from home themselves, had something of wistfulness in their eyes as they watched a cat being stroked, a sleepy child picked up and huddled off to bed. . . .

But it was from one little window, with its blind drawn down, a mere blank transparency on the night, that the sense of home and the little curtained world within walls—the larger stressful world of outside nature shut out and forgotten—most pulsated. Close against the white blind hung a bird-cage, clearly silhouetted, every wire, perch, and appurtenance distinct and recognizable, even to yesterday's dull-edged lump of sugar. On the middle perch the fluffy occupant, head tucked well into feathers, seemed so near to them as to be easily stroked, had they tried; even the delicate tips of his plumped-out plumage pencilled plainly on the illuminated screen. As they looked, the sleepy little fellow stirred uneasily, woke, shook himself, and raised his head. They could see the gape of his tiny beak as he yawned in a bored sort of way, looked round, and then settled his head into his back again, while the ruffled feathers gradually subsided into perfect stillness. Then a gust of bitter wind took them in the back of the neck, a small sting of frozen sleet on the skin woke them as from a dream, and they knew their toes to be cold and their legs tired, and their own home distant a weary way.

Once beyond the village, where the cottages ceased abruptly, on either side of the road they could smell through the darkness the friendly fields again; and they braced themselves for the last long stretch, the home stretch, the stretch that we know is bound to end, some time, in the rattle of the door-latch, the sudden firelight, and the sight of familiar things greeting us as long-absent travelers from far oversea.—KENNETH GRAHAME, in "The Wind in the Willows."

Voices West and Voices East

On the programme was a vocal solo of some classical selection. The singer was the gifted daughter of a wealthy citizen and had received her musical education in Europe. I knew her as a rather quiet young woman with a gentle voice and dignified manner; therefore I was surprised, when the music began, to see her step forward briskly and informally, bow smilingly to the audience right and left, and then, with much facial expression, give a vocal exhibition of high trills and echoes. . . .

In strange contrast is our classical music, which always suggests subdued colours, slow movement, and deep, mellow tones. Also, like most Japanese art, our music requires listening eyes as well as ears. Otherwise the appeal is lost.

Our classical stage is always the same. The entire back is one solid board of natural cedar wood, on which is painted a gigantic dwarf pine. The floor is of camphor wood and is bare. On this the singers, who, of course, are always men, sit motionless as dolls. Their dress is the old-fashioned, soft-hued garment of ceremony. Each one, before beginning to sing, makes a slow, deep bow, and with studied deliberation, places his fan horizontally before him on the floor. Then, with his hands on his knees, palms down, and sitting very erect and motionless, he tells in song, and with incredible elocutionary power, some wonderful tale of war and romance; but wholly without movement of body or facial expression.

At the close, the singer's face is often flushed with feeling, but, with no change of expression, he bows, then gently takes up his fan and resumes his former impassive attitude. The audience sits in profound silence. The listeners may be touched to tears, or raised to the highest pitch of excitement, but this can be detected only by the sound of subdued sniffling, or the catch of a quick sigh. For centuries repression has been the keynote of everything of a high character, and the greatest tribute that can be paid to a singer or an actor of classic drama is to be received in deep silence.—ETSU INAGAKI SUGIMOTO, in "A Daughter of the Samurai."

IN A recent important exhibition there were two water colors by Eliot O'Hara. The one called the "Bridge at Ronda" was a brilliant picture, most unusually composed, and executed with such freedom and color that merely to look at it is a joy. Although one recognized that this was an outstanding water color, he felt quite at home with it. It was not strange. The other, called "The Kyle at Packs Harbor," was entirely different—unfamiliar, remote, lonely, of a different world and yet convincing. It, too, was colorful—purple stone mountains, rimmed in red, came starkly out of a cold, still sea. They seemed all the grimmer because they were in juxtaposition to the light of the aurora borealis, whose strata of pale rainbow colors were enhanced by the intense blue of the high sky. A tiny steamer, whose smoke rose like a pillar in the thin frosty air, hardly made a ripple in the quiet, icelike water. On seeing this picture, the visitor wondered where Packs Harbor could be.

Eliot O'Hara painted it in Newfoundland, a country rarely visited by artists. The Kyle is a mail boat which plies between St. John's, Newfoundland, and fifty-four small fishing villages and Esquimaux settlements. As the ocean freezes over in winter, this little craft is able to make only four or five trips each year. After that, when it is possible, the mail is carried by dog sleds. When these fail, the people would be entirely cut off from the world, were it not for the radio. Mr. O'Hara told of a geologist who went to Newfoundland to study. To ease the long, lonely hours, he subscribed to a home paper. For months he received no copy; but, when the Kyle made her first trip through the ice on May the fifth, she delivered to him four mail bags full of news with the Sunday rotogravure, society news and comic sections all included.

Although Packs Harbor is well protected and quite safe for the little Kyle, Mr. O'Hara counted forty-three icebergs at one time, just outside the bay.

It is interesting that one man should possess the ability to portray equally well the joyous sunshine of Spain, as in the "Bridge at Ronda," and the hushed clarity and coldness of Newfoundland, as in "The Kyle at Packs Harbor."

Bells

I love the bell
Of a grey church tower
Sadly and thoughtfully
Tolling the hour.

I love the clamour
Of bells at noon—
Calling to me
Too late or too soon—

Checking a mood
Swiftly and coldly,
Or giving release,
Urging it boldly.

But I love best
The harbour-bell—
Its far music
And solemn sea-spell—

Calling on dreams
That are hidden to be
Bolder than sea-birds,
Wild and as free!

—SALLY BRUCE KINSOLVING, in "Grey Heather."

A Lesson From Nature

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer, in former years, would often go to the top of a hill situated in the vicinity of a town where she was then living, in order that she might be alone to think and write. From this secluded spot she could look down upon the town in the distance while feeling that intimate touch with nature that comes only when in close association with it. An open space in front revealing the distant view, the pines and evergreen trees at the rear with birds twittering in their branches, a little spring of water in the vicinity pushing its way out of the ground—all these brought a sense of oneness with the creator of all beauty.

An ever increasing joy was found in observing the tiny flowers, ferns, and mosses, of exquisite colors, shapes, and patterns, often growing in the most obscure places. But ever and again would the question arise, Why does God put all this beauty, more intricate and fine in detail than men could ever reproduce, in such out-of-the-way places, where it will seldom, if ever, be seen by human eye? At that time the writer had no understanding of Christian Science. It remained until after she had learned of this beautiful and exact Science, as taught by Mary Baker Eddy, to have the question so often pondered receive an answer; and with the answer came a lesson that not only is giving a new inspiration, but is changing the entire outlook upon life.

Mrs. Eddy has revealed the Science that is truly the Science of Life. A fundamental fact revealed by this Science is that God made everything spiritual and perfect; that nothing inharmonious could proceed from a perfect God, for He could not produce a thought unlike Himself. The Bible clearly states this fact in the following words: "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." It also declares that man is made in God's image and likeness. Men had lost sight of this fact, although Jesus knew it. Mrs. Eddy rediscovered it and proclaimed to the world that man, the true spiritual man, reflects God.

Christian Science teaches that the supposititious material creation is a counterfeit of the spiritual and real. On page 123 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy makes this statement: "Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves *things* into *thoughts*, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas." Then these exquisite tiny works of nature, the flowers, ferns, and mosses, though they may ever remain unobserved, are they not symbols of the beauty of the divine Mind, and do they not illustrate the ever-presence of God's thoughts? Do they not teach us a valuable lesson? Every waking moment a succession of thought-images is being formed in our consciousness. These may be unexpressed in words, yet their quality determines the character of our lives.

Christian Science teaches that God has given us the ability to reflect His thoughts. It is our privilege, then, to mold our thinking according to their spiritual beauty. It teaches us how to drop thoughts of haste and worry, and in their place plant thoughts of confidence in God's guidance and protection, even in the least detail of our lives. It teaches us that we can exchange the selfish thought of working for personal recognition for thoughts of loving service. And in this process thoughts of irritability, criticism, sensitiveness, discouragement, fade away before those of peace, joy, love. One student of Christian Science always worked under a mental strain, a feeling that she must accomplish more than she could do. Through the study of Christian Science she learned that this condition need not exist, and in the place of the tense feeling was planted the thought of a steady purpose to perform all her duties under God's direction. This changed her thought, brought a peace never experienced before, and better health ensued.

We need not expect to accomplish this work in a moment; in fact, it is a continuous work. But every pure, true thought planted and cultivated brings an increase of joy. This rule is as demonstrable as is a rule of mathematics. Our necessity is to learn to demonstrate it correctly. By persistent effort this can be accomplished. It is scientifically true that one's environment can be governed by the nature of one's thoughts. To quote once more the words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." What an incentive this understanding gives to life, an incentive that enables us to take up the humblest task and glorify it!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Une Leçon de la Nature

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU TEMPS jadis, l'auteur de ces lignes allait souvent au sommet d'une colline des environs de la ville, afin d'y être seule, et de pouvoir penser et écrire. De ce coin solitaire, elle était à même de promener ses regards sur la ville à quelque distance, tandis qu'elle sentait ce contact intime avec la nature, que l'on éprouve qu'en s'y associant de très près. Devant elle, se trouvait une clairière d'où l'on voyait au loin; à l'arrière, il y avait des pins, puis des arbres toujours verts peuplés d'oiseaux gazouillant sur leurs branches, et, à proximité, une petite source se frayait un passage à travers le terrain. Toutes ces choses lui donnaient un sens d'unité avec le créateur de tout ce qui est beau.

Elle s'aperçut qu'elle éprouvait toujours plus de joie en examinant avec soin les fleurs minuscules, les fougères, et les mousses aux couleurs, formes et découpures exquises, qui croissent souvent dans des coins les plus obscurs. Mais cette question se posait sans cesse: Pourquoi Dieu met-Il dans des coins si retirés, où il est rare que l'œil humain les voie, —si jamais il lui arrive de les y voir, —ces beautés dont les détails les plus compliqués et les plus fins ne permettront jamais aux hommes de les reproduire? A cette époque, l'auteur de ces lignes n'avait aucune compréhension de la Science Chrétienne. Ce fut seulement après qu'elle eut étudié cette belle et exacte Science, enseignée par Mary Baker Eddy, que lui vint la réponse à cette question si souvent méditée. Puis cette réponse fut accompagnée d'une leçon qui non seulement inspira cet auteur, mais changea tout à fait son point de vue concernant la vie.

Mrs. Eddy a révélé la Science qui est, sans contredit, la Science de la Vie. Cette Science révèle le fait fondamental que Dieu fit toute chose spirituelle et parfaite; que rien d'inharmonieux ne saurait émaner d'un Dieu parfait, car Il ne peut émettre de pensée dissemblable à Lui-même. La Bible énonce clairement ce fait: "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait et il vit que cela était très bien." Elle déclare aussi que l'homme est créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu. Ce fait avait été perdu de vue par les hommes, bien que Jésus en eût été conscient. Mrs. Eddy l'a redécouvert, puis elle a révélé au monde que l'homme, l'homme véritable, l'être spirituel, reflète Dieu.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'hypothétique création matérielle est la contrefaçon de la création spirituelle et réelle. A la page 123 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare que: "La Science divine, s'élevant au-dessus des théories physiques, exclut la matière, résout les *choses* en *pensées*, et remplace les objets du sens matériel par les idées spirituelles." Par conséquent, bien que ces exquises et minuscules œuvres de la nature, —fleurs, fougères et mousses, puissent à jamais passer inaperçues, ne sont-elles pas le symbole ayant trait à la beauté de l'Entendement divin, et n'illustrent-elles pas les pensées toujours présentes de Dieu? Ne nous enseignent-elles pas une précieuse leçon? A tout instant, lorsque nous sommes éveillés, se forme dans notre conscience une succession de pensées imagées. Nos paroles ne les expriment peut-être pas, cependant leur qualité détermine le caractère de notre vie.

La Science Chrétienne fait connaître que Dieu nous a donné la faculté de refléter Ses pensées. Nous avons donc le privilège de modeler notre penser conformément à leur beauté spirituelle. Elle nous apprend comment renoncer aux pensées de hâte, de tourments, comment implanter à leur place des pensées de confiance en la direction et en la protection de Dieu, même dans les moindres détails de notre vie. Elle enseigne que nous pouvons remplacer la pensée égoïste, qui travaille à se faire valoir personnellement, par des pensées consacrées à un travail dévoué. Grâce à ce procédé, les pensées d'irritabilité, de critique, de susceptibilité et de découragement disparaissent en présence des pensées de paix, de joie et d'amour. Une étudiante de la Science Chrétienne travaillait toujours sous l'influence d'une tension d'esprit, avec l'impression qu'elle devait accomplir plus de travail qu'elle ne le pouvait. L'étude de la Science Chrétienne lui ayant appris que l'existence de cet état n'était pas nécessaire, il s'implanta, à la place de ce sentiment de tension d'esprit, la pensée ferme et résolue d'accomplir, sous la direction de Dieu, tout ce qui lui incombait. En conséquence ceci changea sa pensée, lui donna une paix qu'elle n'avait jamais ressentie auparavant, et lui accorda une meilleure santé.

Nous ne devons pas nous attendre à accomplir ce travail en un instant; par le fait, c'est un travail continuel. Mais toute pensée pure, sincère, fixe et cultivée, amène plus de joie. Cette règle est tout aussi démontrable que celle des mathématiques. Ce dont nous avons besoin, c'est d'apprendre à la démontrer correctement; et, par des efforts persistants, nous y arriverons. Il est scientifiquement vrai que la nature de nos pensées peut gouverner notre entourage. Citons, une fois de plus, ce que dit Mrs. Eddy: "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées" (*Science et Santé*, p. 261). Quelle impulsion donne à la vie cette compréhension, cette impulsion qui nous permet d'entreprendre le plus humble travail et de le glorifier!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society),

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth..$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, khaki sheep, Bible paper 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black morocco. Bible paper 3.50
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco. Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Data for Motion Pictures

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE office seemed at first to blink at its visitor with the heavy eyes of a recluse, and then—as sudden beams of sunlight rushed through the two tall windows—to wake up suddenly and salute her. The beams revealed smiles flitting across the polished faces of the tall drawers; and venerable volumes standing in strange postures, which grimaced in a comical, friendly fashion, as if to say, "We are so wise we can afford to look foolish."

"This," thought the stranger, "is an exciting office. If it went into action there would be drama."

Then its mistress, Mrs. Eleanor Parker Hopkins, entered. She was small, dark-eyed and forceful. One knew at once that she was master of ceremonies and held the strings of all the puppets in the show. But not even the files had smiled under the sunlight more welcomingly than did she.

"It has been growing since I was a child," she said, waving her hand over the room. "But most of it has been done since the war."

The Child Is Parent of the Woman

She pointed her interviewer to a chair beside a book-ladened table and sat down herself on the official side of it. Then there unfolded the story of a little girl who had not cared for dolls or toys but only for books, pictures and scissors. This Eleanor Parker used to sit on the floor and clip and clip and clip, while her small friends played in the ways orthodox for their ages. At school facts never bored her, because as soon as she heard them stated they became to her animated scenes. When told, for instance, that in B. C. 55 Julius Caesar invaded Britain, she saw instantly his galleys and legionnaires, the rocky shores of Britain and the pale-faced Angels. That was all immensely interesting.

As soon as she was introduced to a new character she hunted through book after book until she found out in what sort of house he had lived, what kind of clothes he had worn, what his friends had looked like, how the streets of his town had run about, and what buildings had peered down upon them. Then there was the question about the animals and vehicles they had used, and the banquets where they had been wont to enjoy themselves, and the games and musical instruments they had played. So every character became the nucleus for an immense amount of information. And because such activities have made up human lives from the beginning, Mrs. Hopkins has had to find out all these things and more about people down the course of 4000 years. No wonder that the files are tall, for in them are kept the 500,000 pictures which she has collected to illustrate human life since history was recorded.

"Mine is a case of an exaggerated tendency to visualize everything," said Mrs. Hopkins. "From my youth I have been an omnivorous reader and what I read I compose into scenes, and consequently it becomes a part of me and unforgettable. From the perusal of Homer, Shakespeare, Scott, Dickens, and other masters, my thought has evolved pageants, in the building up of which no detail is too small to have significance. To externalize my conceptions, I have sought pictures at every conceivable and inconceivable source. My way of classifying them, too, is the result of my own peculiar way of thinking. They are not indexed as alphabetized items but as factors in large panoramas. I doubt that anyone else could find his way through my collections; yet to me the method seems the most logical one. No person, no thing, has in my imagination an isolated existence: I perceive each as part of a social design. I possess an unbroken record of costumes—civil, official, military, those of beggars and those of kings—for about 4000 years. The same is true of architecture, of furniture and decoration, of lamps and lighting methods, of transportation; and so on indefinitely. I use with forethought the word 'indefinitely.'"

Essentially for Motion Pictures

"To what uses, Mrs. Hopkins," asked her caller, "do you put these vast and scholarly collections?"

"They are valuable," she answered, "to the directors of plays, to the writers of historic stories and dramas, to illustrators, and to advertising agencies which seek the histories and evolution of certain commodities. I do not lend the items in my collections as a library does its volumes. I receive commissions to reconstruct certain historic events and by means of what I know and what I have—supplemented often by fresh research and new pictures—I am able to illustrate accurately the episodes and to supply the workers with authentic data.

"However, the fields I have just mentioned are really only incidental. The real purpose of all my data is motion picture research. Each item has been selected for its use in that particular field. In this capacity I call myself a research-creator.

Available Before It is Needed

"We all dream dreams. Mine was to re-create the past in pictures and keep it up to date—to make it a source of supply available to all motion picture studios. I believe that a person with the training of a research director could render real service as a consultant to studio research departments seeking authenticated and suitable data.

"The best time to do research is before it is needed; then when something is wanted, it is already found. Given a flair for it, proper training and the data at hand, the work of weeks or months often can be done in days. It saves time, labor and expense. If the subject is in one's mind, as well as in the files, it makes for a surer touch and more artistic results.

"The term 'research,' as used in movie studios is not sufficiently comprehensive. It is more than research. They not only find data, they create with them. But by whatever name it is called, the work is delightful."

Mrs. Hopkins rose and moved around among her files. "Here," she said, "are 7000 colored plates by Godey; and here are Thomas Jefery's 'Dresses of Different Nations' and here is armor; and here are 102 plates weighted with gold, depicting Turkish customs and the dances of dervishes. And here is an extensive collection of old music. And here are old cities, both active and also in ruins; and Bible scenes, and historic homes; and the building materials of all ages. It sounds like a medley, doesn't it? But life is like that, and it is a pleasure to be able to think comfortably in any period. One of my great treasures is a manuscript history of dress written by Beau Brummel when he was an exile in France. Many of the illustrations are plates taken from the first edition of Hope's 'Costume of the Ancients.' It will be published shortly by Doubleday, Doran & Co."

"Do you ever have commissions, Mrs. Hopkins, for pictures of single objects?"

"Oh, very often; and sometimes for the queerest and most incredible things. One of these commissions was for the picture of an instrument which women put in their mouths to roughen their voices and make them masculine. I did not find it! Another thing I have not found is a portrait of Thomas Sheraton, which one would have supposed would easily be unearthed."

"And where do you look for these strange documents?"

"Among rare book dealers; in old homes at house-cleaning times; in barns and attics. In the volumes I acquire I sometimes find strange and moving papers folded away. Particularly in Bibles and family albums I have found intensely human material—teetotalers' pledges, marriage and birth certificates, bills, inventories, and letters, all throwing much light on social customs.

"Oh, yes," murmured Mrs. Hopkins, in conclusion, as I rose to leave, "I have seen the world go by; century after century of it, all in the span of my existence."

FRIEZE ON THE CITY HALL OF BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND. DAPHNE MAYO, SCULPTRESS

Daphne Mayo

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Australia

IN THE first years of the Queensland Wattle Day League's existence it established an Arts Scholarship in London for painters and sculptors of Australian birth who showed outstanding talent. This league made its annual appeal to the citizens of Brisbane for subscriptions to the fund, and in 1919 the scholarship was won by Miss Daphne Mayo. She was admitted to the Royal Academy, London, breaking down traditions, for she was, it is said, the first woman sculptor, to work side by side there with men. Later she won a traveling scholarship to Italy. Her latest big work has recently been completed, and is an immense piece of sculpture on the tympanum over the main entrance of the City Hall, Brisbane.

It is carved in helidon freestone, the length being about 54 feet. The central figure (9 feet high) represents the State protecting the citizens. On the left-hand side the native life is represented and the approach of the white man. The right-hand side depicts the early explorers (Captains Cook and Dampier) discovering the possibilities of the new land, in its industries, which are grouped in the right-hand corner of the work.

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOME messages for the New Year which have been sent out by presidents of different organizations sound the keynote of high purpose which dominates all organized women at the beginning of 1932. Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters, says, "The young New Year comes in soberly, challenging us to make headway in learning the lessons he has in store for us. The wish that rises to greet him in old familiar words is sober too—'May we so number our days that we apply our hearts unto wisdom.'

"That is to say, may we so count and spend our hours in 1932 that we follow events abroad with understanding and act with sympathy in relation to them; that we work with persistence on our economic problem at home and accept solutions with selflessness. The lessons of the Disarmament Conference may well be tolerance, with unshakable belief in the ultimate realization of the high purposes of the conference, though they may be possible only in an undated future. The lessons we now foresee at home are the perception and the acceptance of new terms of living and doing business together, a common consent to changes in the old order in the interest of all.

"So summoned we greet the New Year."

* * *

There are so many other organizations sending out inspiring messages that we cannot begin to quote from them all. The following transcripts from the address given by a member of Zonta International seems to include in it the ideals of all organized effort.

The speaker was Miss Florence M. Dewhirst, addressing a "Prosperity Breakfast" conducted by the organization, at Portland, Ore.:

"Service may be likened to a game. We are not all asked to play in the World Series—probably we are not capable of playing. But we all must play in the game of service. It is not a question of 'Shall we play?' but 'How shall we play?'

"Ball players have a coach to help prepare them for games. Likewise in the Zonta Service game we have a coach which we shall call 'Circumstances.' Also in our Service game we must have an Umpire, our Umpire is 'Zonta Ideals,' who tries to see that we play 'Fair, Square, Everytime, Everywhere.'

* * *

"A ball player, before he goes into a game, dresses himself for the occasion. Likewise we must put on the garments of enthusiasm, anticipation and courage. Our shoes must be cleated, we will use for these cleats decision, training and adaptability.

"Now we are ready for the game. We shall select the bat which will meet the opportunity in the best manner—perhaps the bat of work, or faith, or generosity. We shall strike squarely, carrying on to first base, where, using the cleas of decision and adaptability to adjust ourselves to the changed condition, we shall speed on to second base, to third base, and home to Success.

"But success cannot be gloated over. A pat on the back and we must be ready for the next move. One home run is not a game. In addition to our other equipment we must add Team Work-Cooperation, for team work brings success where individual effort would fail."

Keystone, London

Miss Pauline Gower (Left) and Miss Dorothy Spicer, Leaving the Workshops at Stag Lane Aerodrome.

An Air Taxi Business

By PHYLLIS LOVELL

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"DIFFICULT?" "Not a bit of it!" "And paying?" "Most certainly; we have turned over some £80 in the last eight weeks, and under bad conditions too."

"But hampered, surely, by the fact that you are a woman?"

Miss Pauline Gower, joint owner of the newly registered air-trips business, gives way to a laugh.

"Sex prejudice!" she says. "But, surely, anyone who holds the required licenses, which mean the passing of the most scrutinizing tests by the most wide-awake air officials, may be considered safe, whether that one be a man or a woman."

Settled then, the task of running an air taxi business can be undertaken by a woman; it can be run at a profit; it presents no very great difficulty.

And how can it be accomplished?

Miss Gower perches herself on the edge of her chair in order to explain.

How It Began

The adventure began, she says, by taking a course in flying down at Reading. This occupied seven hours spread over a period of one month, and was followed by the obtaining of all three necessary licenses, especially the coveted B. license, without which no pilot may fly for commercial purposes.

"Only five English women possess the B. license," says Miss Gower. "Winifred Spooner, Amy Johnson, Joy Muntz, Joan Page and myself."

Then there came the happy experience of meeting another woman flier, Miss Dorothy Spicer, who was not only a skillful pilot, but a fully qualified ground engineer as well.

It was really out of this meeting that the air taxi business evolved. No machine which is plying for hire may, under air regulations, undertake two successive jobs without being "signed out" by a competent ground engineer; and the two young women, supplying between them all that was necessary in order to fulfil this regulation, decided to launch out together.

"But what about capital? Surely you must require a good deal?"

Miss Gower shakes her head. "Not necessary," she says, "beyond the original purchase of your machine. The thing can be worked up with very little cost in the way we have worked it—one machine, a leased airdrome, a few advertisements in local papers; then the booking of trips for business people, a fair amount of joy-riding for the public in general, the giving of flying instruction to beginners. The thing grows of itself."

But the working of an all-woman air taxi business does not represent the limit of experiment, unique as it is.

Long-Distance Record Sought

In January the two are to undertake a record-breaking long-distance flight. It will take them—but Miss Gower shakes her head.

"I can't say where it will take us—just yet," she says regretfully, "but, in planning it, we are out to do more than break records. We want to prove that a long flight can be accomplished by British women, flying an all-British machine, and that they can carry it off quite unaided by men."

So far, this has, of course, never been proved. Women have flown with men mechanics; women have flown solo, calling in men for necessary overhauls. But women have never flown entirely independently.

"It is important they should," says Miss Gower, "not because of any rivalry between men and women fliers, for such rivalry does not exist; but simply to show that anybody—even a comparative amateur—can pilot a machine to any part of the world."

Cut or Pressed Glass?

There are many individuals who cannot always distinguish between cut glass and the inexpensive but often very lovely pressed glass.

By laying a hand on the piece of glass one can tell the difference instantly by the "feel." The edges of the designs in pressed glass always are smooth and slightly rounded, while in cut glass these edges are decidedly sharp to the touch. There is also a great deal of difference in appearance, of course, the cut glass having an almost diamond-like sparkle and brilliance lacking in the pressed variety. But it is not necessary to look for this difference, for by just a touch of the finger along the edges of the design one can tell at once which kind of glass it is.

Lunch Club Habit In Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

That Scotswomen are awake to the value of social contacts, not only within the four walls of their own homes but on a public scale is shown by the popularity of what Edinburgh calls her Public and Social Women Workers' Luncheon Club. Started as an experiment a year or two ago, it is now a recognized feature in the life of Scotland's capital. Since the club has no premises of its own, and meets only once a month in a restaurant roof-garden, the membership has to be limited to about 150. There is always a waiting list, and the keenness of the 150 has only to be seen to be believed. The members regard their luncheon parties as occasions for clearing up all sorts of little matters in which they are interested. The woman rent collector buttonholes the woman law agent to take advice about Mrs. Blank's rent. The girl's club secretary seizes the country dance instructor and books her for an evening with her girls. So it goes on. A worker in one field is comparatively sure of meeting, over the soup or the savoury, the worker in another field who will provide the missing link she is seeking.

At every luncheon a special guest is invited to give a short speech on some subject of general or particular interest. The outlook is a wide one: Dame Sybil Thorndike has addressed the club on the stage and the drama; Lady Simon has pleaded the cause of the slaves; Miss Dorothy Peto has talked on women police; famous travelers have told of their journeying, and on Oct. 16, Lady Petrie, wife of Sir Flinders Petrie, spoke on Egyptology. Indeed, what the members prize most about their club is that at each meeting they hear of some new work, and find themselves face to face with a different point of view. The two societies with which the idea of the Luncheon Club originated were the local branch of the National Council of Women and the Association of Juvenile Organizations, so the Countess of Cassillis or Lady Hope, as representing these bodies, usually presides at the head table. It is also the custom when a woman comes to Edinburgh, to take up any important post, to make her the guest of the club, so that she may start her new work in a friendly atmosphere, and with the feeling that she has the backing of other professional women in the capital.

The Soroptimist Club of Edinburgh, which made its appearance as a link in the chain of Soroptimist Clubs in America and elsewhere, has already made good its position in the city. At first it was under the presidency of Miss de la Cour, then principal of the Edinburgh College of Cookery and Domestic Economy. Now Miss Gertrude Herzfeld holds that office.

Another club which has adopted the luncheon-with-speaker habit is the Scottish Women's Club, where a delightfully happy and homelike atmosphere prevails. This club has its own premises, to which, it has invited, among others, Lord Malcolm Douglas Hamilton, the flyer, and Admiral Leveson-Gower to speak. Last season, Club members listened to Mr. David Cleghorn Thomson, director of Scottish broadcasting. This will show that clubwomen in Scotland do not confine their attentions to members of their own sex. The movement, north of the border, is still new enough to provoke discussion, but the concensus of opinion is that these club lunches are not only a pleasant break in the ordinary routine, but help to keep those who enjoy them out of the rut.

Ice Cream Cartons

An attractive cover for the can of cleaner in the bathroom is easily made from the quart-size carton used for ice cream. Cut the bottom out, then in the top fasten a small-sized glass knob for a lifter. Decorate the carton with a simple design in water colors or with motifs cut from crepe paper. If the latter method is used, give the whole a thin coat of clear shellac. The effect is delightfully simple and may be made as dainty or as cheerful as the scheme of the bathroom calls for.

These cartons may also be decorated in appropriate designs and used to convey a plum pudding or a dozen or more homemade cookies when a present is made of these. Filled with gay-colored stick candy, one of these carriers would delight the heart of any child.

Right Foot Forward

By EDNA CLARINDA McKNIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN THE history of wage-earning women, the decade just past may be characterized as a competitive one. The eagerness with which women sought to find a place in the business world sometimes led them to extremes. Out of this competition was evolved in certain quarters an unfortunate technique of getting employment — a formula of assurance and smart externals based on an aggressive conception of efficiency. There are many indications today, however, that women are thinking about what they have to offer or how they can best qualify for the positions available in the economic system, rather than how they can "put it over" in the competitive run of office jobs.

In the quieter days of 1931 it is possible to look back and see in perspective some of the forces that gave rise to the feminine technique of securing work, which is under criticism. In the first place, women employed outside the home increased, as preliminary estimates of the 1930 census show, by about one-fourth. It became the fashion for young married women in the "white collar" classes to work—that is, go to an office. Meanwhile the labor market was becoming saturated; not every girl who took a course in stenography and typing could get a position. The commercial employment agencies — the mediums through which many women without influential friends find placement in a great city—were showing marked increase. In the city of New York alone, it was estimated in 1928 that there were approximately 1200 licensed fee-charging agencies.

Indeed, the commercial agency, through the choice it exercised in selecting candidates as openings arose, became quite an arbiter of fashions and standards for business women. Inasmuch as placement executives with fee-taking agencies were in some cases women whose taste and understanding had been shaped by a crude or limited business experience, it was not surprising that this type of agency favored the candidate who was "peppily dressed" and put too little emphasis on character and real qualifications.

Executives long accustomed to a certain type of girl who has poured steadily through the personnel department have tended to confuse aggressiveness of manner and costume with the requisites for a position. Although employers must bear their share of responsibility for the unhappy results of such a policy—cheapness, insincerity and poor work—women are greatly to blame in fostering standards that have contributed to their own undoing in the labor market. Many of the devotees of "peppy dress" have found their own doctrines a boomerang, for in leaner days, without a job and lacking the latest style requisites, they have knocked in vain at doors of countless offices. Fortunately there are signs that this method of marketing the services of the woman worker is breaking down through its very unfairness and inadequacy.

A few years ago the technique of getting a job furnished a theme of conversation to which self-supporting women gave considerable attention. They discussed ideas as to references, dress, and "line of talk" most effective with prospective employers. Today there is less of this sort of talk and more intelligent inquiry concerning vocational opportunities. Almost every group includes unemployed girls and women, many of whom are taking advantage of their enforced idleness to attend classes to fit them for new work.

This new and salutary attitude on the part of women workers, fostered alike by economic necessity and wider experience, promises to eliminate some of the injustices which formerly handicapped women of sincerity and merit. Now that employer and employee are thinking more about qualifications and the will to work, there is every reason for the hope that we shall emerge into a more prosperous era, with wiser conditions governing the employment of women.

Meanwhile parents, encouraged by vocational experts, are inquiring about other callings which may afford a reasonable assurance of employment for their daughters, even as the stenographic one has done in the past. Another encouraging sign is that some of the women who have a home to fall back upon are taking up long-neglected crafts or carrying services of the home into the community.

"Odd Jobs"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

WOMEN in many communities active in carrying on so-called "odd-job campaigns" to give employment to women temporarily not busy in their own line of endeavor, will be interested to learn of the success of an enterprise of this kind in New York City.

Sponsored by the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association, an educational campaign was launched last March and 20 women with professional training in various fields were engaged at $18 a week, with a view to bettering conditions in a crowded tenement house district covering an area of 10 blocks from north to south and eight blocks from east to west. The campaign included both families and small storekeepers in this neighborhood.

During the period covered by a recent report, association workers called on 39,313 families and were able to report improvement in general conditions of over 3595 tenement houses. These workers also bettered conditions in more than 6000 small neighborhood stores, presenting storekeepers with certificates of merit when all violations of ordinances were corrected, and recommending these stores as worthy of special patronage.

Previous to taking up this work of the educational campaign, the group of workers had supported themselves as writers, actresses, secretaries and in various executive positions. The $18 a week paid them for this new line of work was from an emergency employment fund raised by Mrs. August Belmont and her associates.

The Kips Bay Neighborhood Association of New York City is a member of the Federated Neighborhood Associations and last year had the honor of winning the silver cup allotted to New York State by the National Clean-Up Committee.

The work done by these 20 women during this educational campaign certainly constituted an "odd job" for each one; but, because of their inherent tact, common sense and good judgment, they qualified admirably for these hitherto unknown tasks. This instance should encourage other women to undertake temporarily, at least, in periods of emergency, whatever activity seems to come to hand.

EHMANN RIPE OLIVES

'The Standard for over 35 Years'
This delicious California Delicacy is obtainable at Grocers, or
3 Pint Tins Sent for $1.00 postpaid
and your Grocer's name.
EHMANN OLIVE COMPANY
Oroville, Calif.

New Face Powder

(Paste Form)

Non-greasy. Easily applied. . . . Sticks and is invisible. . . . Covers freckles and spots. . . . Gives that well-groomed and harmonious look. . . . Economical.

Postpaid $1.00 in U. S. A. only.
CURRIE & CURRIE
56 Hazel Court Brooklyn, N. Y.

Don't Pass By On the Other Side

FOR there are those who need the refreshment which your help can give. Courage and comfort can be brought through the Christian Science literature to those who need it during the holiday season.

In order to make this giving easy The Christian Science Publishing Society is offering for the months of December and January a

Special $1.50 Gift Combination

The Christian Science Monitor (ONE MONTH)
Christian Science Sentinel (FOUR ISSUES)
The Christian Science Journal (ONE ISSUE)
Christian Science Quarterly (ONE ISSUE)

for $1

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Inclosed is $1.00 for which please send Gift Combination to the following:

Name .....
Address .....
Donor's Name .....
Address .....

The Publishing Society will send to the recipient of the gift a card giving the name and address of the donor.

Note: No change may be made in the combination except that Der Herold der Christlia Science, Le Heraut de la Scientia Science, Le Heraut de la Scandinavian World may be substituted in place of the Journal, and instead of the English Quarterly any one of the translated Quarterlies will be sent upon request.

The Secret of Quality

PRIZE Tomatoes, red-ripe; choice, fresh spices and pure sugar—skilfully blended, cooked to perfection and bottled—all within an hour after the tomatoes are picked from the vines.

That is the secret of the purity and quality and delicious flavor of Monarch Catsup and Monarch Chili Sauce.

Sold only by independent dealers.

Quality FOR 78 years

MONARCH Super-Quality FOODS

HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL

Italy

TUSCANY

Most Beautiful
Most Sunshiny
Most Inexpensive

Florence, Montecatini Thermae, Viareggio, Siena, Pisa, Lucca

compose a unique vision of Art and Scenery.

Cultural and Tourist Information Free at

MOVIMENTO FORESTIERI

Ask for our pamphlet on Tuscany and our programme of Spring Events

Railway Reductions in Springtime

London

Opposite the British Museum

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell St., London, W. C. 1

First Class Temperance Hotel
200 Rooms. Comfort and Refinement
Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires in all Bedrooms
Bedroom, Breakfast and Attendance from 8/6 per night.

INCLUSIVE TERMS *(November to March)*
AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES

Telegrams: Thackeray, London

THE PATRICKSON HOTELS Ltd

Palace Houses Bayswater Road
(Facing Broad Walk Kensington Gardens)
Hot & cold water and fires in bedrooms, central heating. Telephones on all floors. Large lounges, sun parlours, dancing. Night Porter. One minute Central London Tube, Metropolitan and Buses. Ice Rink adjoining. Telephone Park 6447 (3 lines). Telegrams: "Otelnat Nottarch"

LONDON W.2 ENGLAND

Three West End Family Hotels in London

possessing a homey atmosphere of distinctive charm and elegance. All bedrooms fitted hot & cold water, phones etc. Central heating. Cooking and service of the best, yet the charges are inexpensive and inclusive.

HOTEL SOMERSET
Orchard St., London, W. 1 *(200 rooms)*

HOTEL QUEBEC
Old Quebec St., Marble Arch, W *(100 rooms)*

HOTEL SEYMOUR
15 Seymour St., W. 1 *(150 rooms)*
Also Magnificent Country Mansion Hotel

NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL, SURREY

The Managers will be pleased to send Tariffs on request.

Hotel Belgravia

GROSVENOR GARDENS,
LONDON, S. W. 1
(Near Victoria Station)

250 rooms with hot & cold water, telephone, etc. SINGLE ROOMS from 8/6d. DOUBLE from 15/- INCLUSIVE TERMS from 17/6d. per day, or £6.5 per week. Free Golf. Phone Victoria 9640 (10 lines).

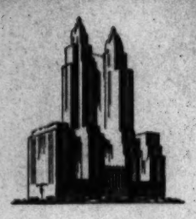
England

The English Riviera's Home of Sunshine

ROSLIN HALL HOTEL TORQUAY

Hot and cold water in every bedroom. Phone 2113
Resident Proprietress, Mrs. V. F. ORESHAM

New York City



THE WALDORF ASTORIA · PARK AVENUE · 49TH · 50TH · NEW YORK

TRADITION IN THE MAKING... In the few short months since its opening, the Waldorf-Astoria has been host to crowned heads and diplomats, to the aristocracy of the Old World and the New. Thus in patronage, as in hospitality, the new Waldorf is making tradition ...just as the old Waldorf made it, in its day. Rates are in tune with the modern tempo of thrift.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
that the Hotel
GOVERNOR CLINTON
one of New York's Finest Hotels gives more for your Money than any other Hotel

1200 ROOMS, EACH WITH RADIO, BATH, SERVIDOR, CIRCULATING ICE-WATER

FROM $3.00 DAILY

OPPOSITE PENNA R-R STATION · · · B & O BUSES STOP AT DOOR
NEAR EVERYTHING

HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
31st STREET and 7th AVENUE
NEW YORK

RALEIGH HALL

DAILY
$1.50 Without Bath
With Bath from $2

WEEKLY
Without Bath from $7
With Bath from $10

A RESIDENCE FOR MEN
106 West 57th Street
NEW YORK CITY
With the Atmosphere of an Exclusive Club for Business and Professional Men. Complete Service. Clean Quiet, Attractive Rooms.
C. Vincent Blair, Manager

VISITORS TO NEW YORK CITY

will enjoy the convenient location, the delightful services of The Emerson. Near three Christian Science churches.

Single rooms, bath, from $2.50
Double room, bath, from $3.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath, from $5.00

Special weekly rates

HOTEL EMERSON
166 West 75th Street
Under KNOTT Management

Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates

Attractive Lounges...

Rooms with Running Water
Single $1.50, $1.75
Double, 2 persons $2.00

Rooms with Private Bath
Single, $2.00
Two persons, $2.50
No Higher Rates

Excellent Restaurant

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th St.,
30 East 30th St.
New York City

Write for Special Weekly Rates

Mr. T. Elliott Tolson, Pres.

HOTEL BRISTOL
129 East 48th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Extends his sincere thanks to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their continued patronage, and he wishes them a Happy and Prosperous New Year

A Broadway Paradox

The Hotel Woodward

Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK

Located on the very ridge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
RATES MOST REASONABLE

Ohio

THE owners of Hotel Cleveland have instructed all of us, from doorman to manager, that we are working not for the hotel but for the guests. They said they would take care of the hotel if we would take care of its guests. That leaves us free to perform a good many services for you that employees of many hotels haven't time for.

HOTEL CLEVELAND, Public Square, CLEVELAND
ADJOINING UNION TERMINAL
Room rates from $3 single, $4.50 double ... Garage Service

HOTEL CLEVELAND

Chicago

MORRISON HOTEL

2,500 Rooms
$3.00 Up

World's Tallest Hotel — 46 Stories High

Located in the
"HEART OF THE LOOP"

The Morrison Hotel is the nearest hotel in Chicago to stores, offices, railroad stations and wholesale districts.

You'll like the atmosphere of luxury, and excellent service at the Morrison. Each guest room is an outside room with bath, circulating ice water, bed-head reading lamp and Servidor. Excellent garage facilities.

LEONARD HICKS · · · Managing Director

CHICAGO
Corner of Madison and Clark Streets

California

Santa Maria Inn
SANTA MARIA, CALIF.

A delightful inn on the Coast Highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco
Every room with bath.

Kansas City, Mo.

THE STATS
TWELFTH and WYANDOTTE STS.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rates: $2 to $3.50 per Day
Every room is an outside room, with private bath

Florida

Hotel Concord
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Unique and distinctive. Rooms of unusual charm. Colorful Patio Restaurant, also sunny Coffee Shop. Two blocks from beautiful Tampa Bay. Located in the center of all activity. European Plan. Ownership management.

1st Street and 2nd Avenue North

HARDER HALL
"On the Ridge"
SEBRING, FLORIDA

Fine water. Dry air. Modern. Steam heat. Championship golf course "at the door-step." Fishing. Moderate rates. Booklet.

43 MILES FROM BOK TOWER, LAKE WALES

New York Office — Room 703
25 W. 43 St. Tel. BRyant 9-0749

WEST COAST INN
On Tampa Bay, St. Petersburg, Fla.
CLOSE IN! TEMPTING CUISINE! DINNER MUSIC!
REDUCED RATES, $25-$45 WEEKLY EACH WITH MEALS
BOOKLET..... CHARLES A. WEIB.

Atlantic City

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

San Francisco

STEWART HOTEL
Location · Convenience
Comfort · Good Meals
Moderate Rates
SAN FRANCISCO

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL

The luxury of hotel life at its best. Rates in line with today's ideas of economy. Downtown Christian Science church in same block.

SAN FRANCISCO

Mrs. Geo. W. Kingsbury
Owner and Manager
Hotel Wiltshire
340 STOCKTON STREET SUTTER 2290
SAN FRANCISCO

Heart of the Shopping Zone. All rooms with Tub and Shower, $2 to $3 single, $2.50 to $4 double, $6 to $8 suites.
Garage in connection. Cars called for and delivered without charge.

Los Angeles

HOTEL SOUTHLAND LOS ANGELES
FLOWER AT SIXTH
"Your Other Home"

Quiet, Unobtrusive, Friendly Service.
Rates $1.50 to $3.00, No Higher
2 blocks from Christian Science church

MAYAN HOTEL

8th and New Hampshire
In exclusive Ambassador section

$2 up ... Special rates by week and month
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Washington, D. C.

WONDER HOTEL OF WASHINGTON
AMBASSADOR HOTEL
14th & K
Downtown
radio in every room
swimming pool
handball court
FREE TO GUESTS
500 ROOMS FROM $2.50

A CAPITAL HOTEL IN THE CAPITAL
THE NEW COLONIAL HOTEL
15th & M, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.
SINGLE WITH $3.00
DOUBLE WITH $4.00

Travel

Book for any cruise-port at low Mediterranean rates

MADEIRA	VENICE
CASABLANCA	DUBROVNIK
CADIZ	ATHENS
GIBRALTAR	ISTANBUL
ALGIERS	SMYRNA
PALMA	RHODES
TUNIS	FAMAGUSTA
MALTA	BEIRUT
MESSINA	HAIFA
NAPLES	PORT SAID

from New York Feb. 3

Mediterranean CRUISE . . . 73 DAYS
...AT RECORD LOW SCALE OF FARES

$900 UP

This *complete* Mediterranean cruise visits 53 ports and places. All the high spots, plus rarely visited places that give a fresh angle to Mediterranean cruising. 73 days filled with adventure, luxury, sunshine, and joy-of-living!

One way bookings to cruise ports at special low fares, with or without shore excursions.

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA is your liner. Famed for world cruises. Roman plunge. Spreading decks.

Study the itinerary, see ship's plan. Send for folder. Your own agent or L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston Street, Boston. KENmore 7351.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

12-day Cruises to
NASSAU · MIAMI HAVANA

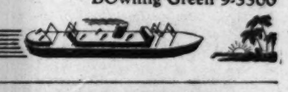
$125...12 days...with trip to Palm Beach and sight seeing trips at each port; all expenses included. The steamer is your luxurious hotel. 2 days at Britain's "Isle of June," Nassau, 2 days in Miami, 2½ days in beautiful Havana. Sailings from New York fortnightly on Saturdays. **Next sailings January 2, 16, 30.**

NASSAU Summer sunshine ... every sport ... swimming from one of the world's finest beaches. 12-day, all expense tour from New York includes a stay of 6 days at the *Royal Victoria Hotel*, **now open, $135,** or at the modern, luxurious *New Colonial Hotel*, which opens January 19. Weekly sailings from New York.

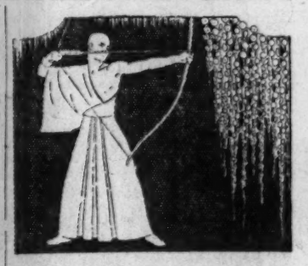
All sailings from Pier 64, N. R., Manhattan

For further information, see local tourist agent or

MUNSON *Steamship Lines*
67 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., BOwling Green 9-3300



NORWAY
DIRECT Short and convenient route with connections to
Sweden Denmark Germany
For sailings, rates, etc. apply to
Norwegian America Line
22 Whitehall St., New York



ORIENTAL SKILL

Our new motor liners with their gymnasiums, swimming pools, and dancing salons, are the finest, fastest motor ships between the Pacific Coast and the Orient. Each passenger's wants are actually anticipated, and your favorite menus are temptingly presented to you with Oriental skill. First-class, second-class, cabin and tourist-cabin. Write to Dept. 24.

AUSTRALIA
SUVA, HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND
The Well Equipped Royal Mail Steamers
"NIAGARA" . . . Jan. 6, Mar. 2, Apr. 27
"AORANGI" . . . Feb. 3, Mar. 30, May 25
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
For fares, etc., apply CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 405 Boylston Street, Boston, or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 999 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

JAPAN
Round Trip $542 and up — First Class
JAPAN, CHINA, AND THE PHILIPPINES
N·Y·K·LINE
(Japan Mail)
NEW YORK
25 BROADWAY 545 FIFTH AVENUE
or Cunard Line, General Agents or any local tourist agent

St. Louis, Mo.

COMFORT GOOD TASTE

The Hotel Coronado
700 ROOMS
FOUR FAMOUS RESTAURANTS
SAINT LOUIS

Lail's Auto Livery
U-Drive Cars
Late Models. All Makes
TUcker 1196
Also Parking and Repairs
815 SOUTH GRAND AVE.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

IN THE SHIP LANES

GROWTH of the American merchant marine for the period of 1914-30 is depicted graphically in the current issue of the Merchant Marine Bulletin of the United States Shipping Board. The graph shows that in these years the number of lines increased from 20 to 82; services available, 24 to 165; ships, 112 to 700; ship tonnage in service, 600,000 to 4,000,000; domestic ports served, 12 to 64; foreign and noncontiguous ports served, 40 to 600; foreign countries, territories, and islands, 25 to 128; portion of foreign trade carried, 9 per cent to 34 per cent.

Traffic Solicitation

Supporting the development of the American merchant marine is a communication emanating from the American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, China, signed by its president, Mr. H. A. Raider, and addressed to Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In asking that the communication be brought to the attention of all member chambers in the United States, these points were urged: That firms making shipments to or from China use American lines, and place their insurance with American companies; that retrenchments of staff, if taking place in China, apply to others than American employees; that American bankers making loans to China insist that any such moneys, if intended for the purchase of foreign materials, be those of American manufacture, and that the Nanking Government be urged to make payment of debts due Americans as one of the conditions of the discussion of American treaty revisions.

Winter Cruises

A somewhat chaotic condition has developed in the winter cruise field, due to the considerable number of ships scheduled for this service from New York and, to some extent, other ports. Lines which heretofore had sent a few ships on one or two winter voyages of this nature decided to go into the business in wholesale fashion, and some which heretofore had not invaded the field decided to enter it.

The result has been a plethora of vessels, and the rate cutting, as a consequence, has been the most drastic ever witnessed in the steamship field. This reached its apex with the announcement that the rates for the 20-day cruise of the Canadian Pacific's steamship Empress of Australia would be a minimum of $100. This placed the winter cruise schedules on a basis of $5 a day, where heretofore $10 and upward had been the standard.

Meeting the Canadian Pacific's rate, the Cunard Line reduced the prices for the Mauretania's 14-day cruise to a similar minimum of $100. The entry of the Leviathan into West Indies cruise service is perhaps the most notable of any of the winter cruise efforts, marking, as it does, the use of the world's largest ship for a special cruise, which apparently will be eminently successful from a traffic standpoint.

Other Voyages

The steamship Reliance, sailing from New York Jan. 9, for an 18-day cruise, and the motorship Milwaukee, sailing from Philadelphia Jan. 9, will both offer rates at not more than $10 per day, the Hamburg-American Line has announced. This company has an intensive schedule of West Indies cruises.

The French Line is offering tourist class on an 18-day voyage of the motorship Lafayette at a rate of $100, while the American Export Line has, in coördination with the American Express Company, prepared attractive tours to the Mediterranean and interior countries reached from the ports at which its ships call, at nominal rates. Notable among these is a nine-day trip up the Nile.

New Tourist Agent

The Temple Tours and George E. Marsters, Inc., have just been appointed New England general agents for the Frank Tourist Company, according to a recent announcement. The Frank company, established in 1875, has conducted many cruises on vessels chartered by it to various parts of the world, and this winter various voyages to southern waters are offered by the tourist companies above mentioned. The Temple Tours and George E. Marsters have offices both at the Park Square Building and at 248 Washington Street, Boston.

Steamship Schedules

In the considerable publicity concerning West Indies cruises, a dearth of information regarding coastwise lines has appeared. It is timely to note that these routes offer modern and often sumptuous quarters for travel between American ports, and with the freedom from extraneous events which often mar the pleasure of trips on foreign ships.

The Eastern Steamship Lines is scheduling a series of cruises on the steamship Evangeline from New York to Miami, thence to West Indies ports, and returning to New York via Miami. The Ocean Steamship Company has tri-weekly sailings from Boston and New York to Savannah; the Clyde-Mallory Lines provides frequent sailings from New York to Charleston, Jacksonville, and Miami, with through service also to Galveston. The Morgan Line of the Southern Pacific Company has a fleet of ships in the New York-New Orleans route, headed by the steamship Dixie.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 31

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; General Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Majestic, White Star, on Nassau cruise.

Friday, Jan. 1

Southern Prince, Furness Prince, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Jan. 2

Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Westernland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, Jan. 4

Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Tuesday, Jan. 5

Samaria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Wednesday, Jan. 6

President Roosevelt, United States, for Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Europa, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; Neptunia, Hamburg-American, on world cruise.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Jan. 3

Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, Jan. 1

President McKinley, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday Jan. 2

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Jan. 6

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Jan. 2

City of Los Angeles, Lasco, for Honolulu.

Monday, Jan. 4

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, Jan. 6

Heian Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Jan. 2

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Wednesday, Jan. 6

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, for Auckland, Sydney.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 31

Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Jan. 1

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Jan. 3

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras, Naples.

Monday, Jan. 4

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Franconia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Halifax; Venezuela, Grace, from west coast South America; Santa Teresa, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Jan. 5

Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; President Polk, Dollar on world service (westward).

Wednesday, Jan. 6

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Andania, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Monday, Jan. 4

Santa Ana, Grace, from New York.

Tuesday, Jan. 5

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world cruise (westward); Matsonia, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Jan. 2

Santa Ana, Grace, from New York.

Sunday, Jan. 3

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE SEATTLE

Monday, Jan. 4

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE VANCOUVER

Friday, Jan. 1

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, from Sydney, Auckland.

Monday, Jan. 4

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Esther E. Ruth, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Amy L. Staehle, New York, N. Y.
Donald M. Knott, Boston, Mass.
Irving D. Carter, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Louella S. G. L'Amoreaux, Stroudsburg, Penna.
Frank Ackley, Chicago, Ill.
Ned Allen Erne, Boston, Mass.
A. H. McIver, Ottawa, Canada.
John Sharpe, New York, N. Y.
Elisabeth Pike, Royal Oak, Mich.
C. A. Ziebarth, Chicago, Ill.
Deane W. Colton, New York, N. Y.
Buena V. Freemann, Glenside, Penna.
Kliery W. Ellis
Hazel Flormau, Pueblo, Colo.
May Anderson, Pueblo, Colo.
Harold W. Newcomb, Quincy, Mass.
Daniel E. Griffin, Holden, Mass.
Daniel E. Griffin Jr., Holden, Mass.
Stuart Hodge, Worcester, Mass.
Anna C. Tonielli, Concord, N. H.
Mildred Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STOCKS RISE OVER FAIRLY BROAD FRONT

Notable Gains Are Made by Rails, Chemicals and Utilities

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Share prices pushed up rather vigorously for a time in today's market, but lost part of their gains in the last hour.

American Telephone, after advancing nearly 3 points, reacted a point. New York Central lost half of a 2-point rise, and Union Pacific yielded most of a 3-point advance. U. S. Steel backed up moderately after advancing 2.

The volume of trading contracted on the decline, however. Sales approximated 2,500,000 shares. The closing tone was firm.

Rails, chemicals and utilities made notable gains.

An upturn in share prices at the end of the year is regarded with high favor by many investment trusts and holding companies, as it enhances their Dec. 31 reports, in which they give the market value of their holdings as to that date. In the last two years, however, the upturn began the second day before the end of the year, rather than the third day, as at present. The market made substantial gains in the final two trading sessions of 1930, and registered sweeping gains in the last two days of 1929.

Some Encouragement

Hints from Washington that the new tax measure may be so framed as to prevent the deduction of losses from sales of securities from 1931 incomes, were regarded in some quarters as a factor in the lifting of tax selling, although the bulk of such liquidation is usually completed before the last few sessions of the year.

The fact that the market met support after coming close to the Dec. 17 bear market lows provided considerable encouragement.

Some market theorists would regard stubborn support at those levels as indication that the bottom has been reached. The recording of a new average low in the final week of the year would be contrary to the experience of many years past.

Railroad securities were helped by a hopeful attitude in banking quarters over the prospect of an agreement on a wage reduction, as the Railway Brotherhood heads met in Cleveland to consider the appointment of a committee to take up the matter decisively with a committee of rail heads.

The money market showed further signs of year-end firmness, although call loans again renewed at 3 per cent. The rate went up to 4 per cent a year ago. The Federal Reserve was less actively buying acceptances today.

Rail Bonds Advance

Rail loans ignored the rest of the bond market today and staged a rally all by themselves.

While most of the carriers took part in the recovery, the low-priced issues attracted the principal attention of investors who apparently were out looking for year-end "bargains."

At the same time United States Government obligations continued to slip, and utilities and industrials exhibited few signs of any upward inclination.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch.	3 %	3 %	2 %
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3½%	3½%	2½%
Com paper	3½@4	3¾@4	2¾@3
Bar silver		30⅛d	30⅝c 31⅝d
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	3 @4	3 @4	2¼@2½
4 to 6 months	3 @4	3 @4	2½@3

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	2 @1⅞
60 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	2 @1⅞
90 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	2 @1⅞
4 months	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	2⅛@2
5 months	3⅛@3⅜	3⅛@3⅜	2⅛@2⅛
6 months	3⅛@3⅜	3⅛@3⅜	2⅛@2⅛

London Quotations

Call money	2¾%	2¾%	½@½%
Short bills	5¾@6	5¾@6	2⅝
3 mos bills	5⅛@6	5⅛@6	2⅞
Bar gold	120s	120s 8d	84s 1½d
Bar silver	20 d	20 d	14¾d

Boston Quotations

Call money	4 %	4 %	3 %
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	3½@4
Coll loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	8%
Boston	3½	Budapest	8
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	4	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	8
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	11	Rome	7
Berlin	7	Tokyo	6.57
Berne	2	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.41¼	$3.41⅞	$4.8665
Cables	3.41⅜	3.42⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0392⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0509	.0508	.0526
Germany—mark	.2389	.2373	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1390	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1895	.1890	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0160	.0165	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129	.0129	.129
Holland—florin	.4016	.4014	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1748	.1749
Norway—krone	.1875	.1870	.268
Poland—zloty	.1135	.1135	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0843	.0843	.193
Sweden—krona	.1910	.1900	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1953	.1954	.0176
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0178	.193
Far East			
Hongkong—dol	.25⅝	.2550	*
Shanghai—tael	.3350	.3375	*
India—rupee	.2650	.2600	.3650
Japan—yen	.3700	.3750	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stiments—dol	.4050	.4050	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2575	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0650	.0630	.1196
Chile—peso	.1212½	.1210	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2800	.2800	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4500	.4500	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8125	.8175	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4938	.4000	.4985

*Par unsettled.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

International Paper Company announced plans to spend between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 for development of a Hudson River mill at Corinth, N. Y.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 29	Last Dec. 28
14¼	3		Abitibi Pow & P	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
52	5		Abitibi pf	500	5¼	5	5	5¼
39	18	1½	Abraham & Str	200	20	19	19	
23½	3½		Adams Express	6800	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
92	50½	5	Adams Exp pf	110	60	59	60	51½
23½	10	1	Addressograph	500	10½	10¼	10¼	10¾
11⅝	2		Advance Rumely	900	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
30	12½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	12¾	12½	12¾	12¼
109⅜	47⅝	4½	Air Reduction	3400	51¼	49	50¼	48
10⅜	1¼		Airway Elec App	600	1⅞	1¼	1¼	1⅛
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	3900	13¾	13¼	13½	13⅝
9	2¾		Albany PW Pap	100	3	3	3	3¾
12⅜	1¼		Alleghany Corp	15400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
59½	2¼		Allegh pf w ww	2700	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
59	1¾		Allegh pf ww XL	2100	2	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
46⅛	10	.60	Alleghany Steel	40	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
182¾	84	6‡	Allied Chem	14800	89¼	85⅛	87⅛	85⅛
136	100	7	Allied Chem pf	200	107	105	105	108
42⅜	10½	1	Allis Chalmers	3800	11⅜	10½	11	10¾
18⅛	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	900	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅝
20	6		Amal Leather pf	300	6	6	6	
23	11½	2	Amerada	3700	12⅜	11⅝	12	12½
229¾	58½		Am Cg Ch Del	200	6	6	6	5⅝
62⅜	12¼	2	Am Bank Note	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
66⅛	35	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	41	40	41	40½
4¾	¾		Am Beet Sugar	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
17⅞	2		Am Beet Sug pf	90	2½	2	2	3
38	13½	1.60	Am Brake S&F	916	14½	14	14½	13⅝
129¾	58⅛	5‡	Am Can	31200	81	78⅝	80⅞	80⅝
152½	115	7	Am Can pf	100	120	120	120	120
38¾	4½		Am Car & Fdry	2300	6¾	5¾	6⅛	5⅞
86	20⅜	7	Am Car & F pf	505	28	26⅜	26	24½
43¾	5		Am Chain	700	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
48⅝	33¼	3‡	Am Chicle	400	31½	31	31½	31
14½	5		Am Com Alcohol	1200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
16	2½		Am Enfeaustic T	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
33⅛	7⅜		Am European	1264	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
51¾	6⅝		Am & For Pow	4200	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
90	18	6	Am & For Pow 6	300	21⅞	20½	21⅞	20½
100	39	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	25⅝	25⅛	25	25⅛
79½	10		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	14	13	14	12½
10⅜	4	1	Am Hawaiian	800	4½	4	4¼	4½
31⅝	10½	2	Am Ice	15800	13	11⅜	13	11⅜
77¾	46		Am Ice pf	100	43	43	43	
26	5		Am International	2600	5½	5	5⅛	5
15	1⅛		Am La Fr pf	40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
30⅜	5		Am Locomotive	210	5⅝	5	5¼	5¼
84¾	29	7	Am Loco pf	700	33¼	29	29	33¾
7	1¼		Am Mach & Met	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23¾	4⅞		Am Metal	1200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5½
39⅛	14		Am Metal pf	200	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15¼
39⅞	1		Am Nat Gas pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
64⅞	11⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	1900	15	13⅞	14⅛	13
89	34⅞	4	Am P&L 5% pf	11300	38	38	38	38
102	44½	6	Am P&L 6% pf	800	52	50½	50⅝	51
85	55	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	59	59	59	58⅜
21½	5	.60	Am Radiator	14600	9¾	9¼	9⅝	6½
150	90	7	Am Radiator pf	10	100	100	100	
12⅜	1¼		Am Republics	200	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅜
37⅜	7⅜		Am Rolling Mill	6200	7⅞	7⅜	7½	7¾
66	19¼	5	Am Safety Razor	200	22½	22½	22½	22½
9	1⅝		Am Seating	100	2	2	2	2
1⅝	¼		Am Ship & Com	400	⅜	⅛	¼	¼
42	20	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	21½	21½	21½	
58½	17½	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	3800	19¼	18¼	18⅝	18½
102¾	43	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	47	47	47	47
138¼	75	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	77	75	77	
41½	1⅛		Am Solvents & C	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
11½	¾		Am Solvents pf	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
31¼	5		Am Steel Fdries	900	6¼	5¾	6¼	6¼
48⅛	33	2½‡	Am Stores	2000	33½	33	33	33½
56	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	38¾	36¾	36¾	36
108⅛	84½	8	Am Sug Ref pf	100	86	86	86	
201¾	112⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	52600	117	112¾	115¾	113½
80¾	33	2.60	Am Wat W&E	2400	27½	26	26⅞	25½
107	64½	6	Am Wat pf 6	300	65½	64½	65½	66½
11⅞	2⅜		Am Woolen	400	3	3	2⅞	2¾
40	13¼		Am Woolen pf	900	16½	15⅝	16	15⅝
18	2¼		Am Writ Pap pf	1400	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¾	2½		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
45⅞	19½		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	21	21	21	
45¾	9¼		Anaconda Cop	31600	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
36	4	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	13	13	13	15
19½	4		Andes Copper	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
18	8	1	Ahcher Daniels	200	11½	10½	11	10⅝
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	300	32½	29¼	32½	30
4½	⅞		Armour Ill A	1900	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
27⅛	5½		Armour Ill B	11900	5¼	5	5	5⅛
47	5½		Armour Ill pf	700	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
28⅞	11		Asso2Apparel Ind	1900	13¼	13	13¼	14
29⅜	5¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	2200	6¾	5¾	6	6
203⅞	29¼	10	Atchison T & SF	6900	85	81	82½	82⅝
108¼	75¼	5	Atchison pf	6100	97	91	96½	93
120	23¼	4	Atl Coast Line	1200	28⅜	27	28⅝	28¾
39	10		Atl Gulf & W I	300	10½	10	10	
53½	15½	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	15¼	15½	15½	
23⅜	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	5400	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
34	14		Atlas Powder	200	18½	18	18	19
13½	2½	1	Atlas Stores	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
295½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	32800	133¼	123¾	129	134¾
28	14½	1½	Austin Nichols A	100	15	15	15	
2½	½		Auto Sales	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5	1		Auto Sales pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6½	2		Aviation Corp Del	900	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2
			—B—					
27⅞	4⅝		Baldwin Loco	2200	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5½
104½	15		Baldwin Loco pf	80	17¾	15¼	16½	16
87⅛	14		Balt & Ohio	12400	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	14⅞
80½	25	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	31	30¼	30¾	30¼
66¾	18	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
16	1¾		Barker Bros	40	2	2	2	
15⅝	7½		Barnet L pf	10	10	10	10	10
4¼	1		Barnsdall A	6600	4⅜	4	4¼	4¼
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	400	41	38½	40	38
62	37½	3	Beech Nut Pack	100	39½	39½	39½	38½
6⅛	1¾		Belding Hem	600	2¾	2¾	2¾	
80¾	54⅝	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	
28½	12⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	2600	17½	16¼	17	16¼
46¼	19¾	2	Best & Co	3300	23	21¼	23	21¼
70⅜	17⅝	2	Bethlehem Steel	16200	19½	17⅜	18½	17⅝
123⅞	60	7	Beth Steel pf	1500	62	60¼	61⅝	61
29	6	.50	Blaw Knox	200	7	6½	7	6½
21	15		Bloomingdale	500	16	16	16	
43	15½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	515	19½	18	18½	18
76½	35⅛	3‡	Borden	12400	37¾	36⅜	37¼	36¼
30¾	9¼	1	Borg Warner	3300	9¾	9¼	9½	9¼
22¾	7½	1½	Briggs Mfg	1600	8¼	7⅞	8	8
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	400	8½	8⅛	8½	8¾
5¼	½		Brockway	500	½	½	½	½
69⅜	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	900	32⅞	32⅜	32½	32¼
94¼	63	6	Brooklyn M T pf	900	69⅜	65	65	70
13⅜	6½		Brooklyn Queens	125	9¾	7¼	7¼	7
64¾	46	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	46	46	46	47½
129⅝	72⅜	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	73¼	73¼	73¼	72⅜
15	2⅛		Brunswick Balke	300	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
9½	1⅜		Bruns Terminal	400	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1½
20⅞	3¼		Bucyrus Erie	1200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
34⅞	4⅝		Bucyrus E cv pf	1600	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
5⅝	1½		Budd Mfg	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13	2⅝	1	Budd Wheel	1900	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
23	3⅝		Bullard	800	4¼	4	4	4½
10⅜	3¼		Bulova Watch	4200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	900	11⅜	11	11¼	11¼
31	15⅝	2½	Bush Terminal	100	16	16	16	16
104	50	7	Bush Term deb	10	51	51	51	50⅞
2¾	1		Butte Cop & Z	200	1	1	1	
26⅝	3		Butterick	1700	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	3½
69¾	10⅞		Byers	1000	12¾	11¼	12¼	11
			—C—					
53	8		Calif Packing	2700	8⅝	8	8⅜	8¼
1⅜	¼		Callahan Z & L	400	½	½	½	½
16	5¾	1	Campbell Wy&C	200	6½	6	6⅛	5¾
11⅜	3		Calumet & Heela	700	3¼	3	3	3½
45	10⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	1000	11⅜	10⅜	11	10½
15⅜	10¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5300	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
25	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	1200	17½	17	17	17⅜
16	4½		Capital Admin	100	5	5	5	5½
92	70	4	Caro Clinch & O	10	56	56	56	56
131½	33¼		Case Thresh	27700	41⅝	39¼	40½	39½
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	10	75	75	75	
21½	2		Caterpillar Trac	3080	11¾	10½	11½	10⅝
26	5⅝		Cavanagh D pf	150	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
16	2⅜		Celanese Corp	100	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
37¾	7⅜		Celotex Co pf	60	8	7¾	8	7⅜
15⅝	11	1½	Central Aguirre	100	12¾	11½	12¼	12
260	70		Central RR of NJ	900	69½	69½	69½	
30½	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	4700	12¼	11¾	11¾	11⅝
74	2¼		Certain-Teed	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	9000	5⅞	5	5⅛	5
54½	13⅞	3	Chesapeake Corp	1200	16¾	15½	15½	15¼
46½	23⅜	2½	Chi & Ohio	11700	28⅛	25⅞	27⅝	25⅞
½	½		Chi & E Ill	400	½	½	½	
7	2½		Chi & E Ill pf	5300	1	½	1	
17	2½		Chi & Gt West	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
27½	7½		Chi & Nor W pf	500	10½	10	10¼	9½
8⅞	1½		Chi Mil & St P	2700	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
15⅜	2½		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
45½	5		Chi & N western	6800	6¼	5½	5⅞	5⅝
116	13½		Chi & N west pf	600	16	15	15½	15½
35⅛	7		Chi Pneu Tool	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
65½	7⅞		Chi Pneu T pf	100	8½	7	8⅛	7¾
101	14		Chi Rock Isl & P	1300	9½	8⅝	9	8½
90	10⅛		Chi R I & P 6%	400	12	11	11	12¾
101	14		Chi R I & P 7%	300	15	14¾	15	14
12¾	8½		Chickasha Cot O	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
74⅛	6	7	Childs Company	1300	6	5⅞	5⅞	5½
57⅜	12	7	Gen Refractories	200	13¾	13	13	
41⅞	3⅝	.40	Gen Steel Cas pf	100	14	14	14	16
15½			Gen Thes Equip	1400	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
38⅝	9¼		Gillette Saf Rsz	7200	12⅜	10½	11¼	10⅜
76⅝	45	5	Gillette S R pf	200	50	48½	50	46½
7⅞	2		Gimbel Bros	4550	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
32	26¼	7	Gimbel Bros pf	200	29	29	29	29
16½	4½		Glidden	700	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
22⅞	8¼	.50	Granby	1300	8	5⅝	5⅞	6
29⅜	1⅛	1‡	Grand-Sil Stores	100	2	1⅞	2	2¼
18⅞	7		Grand Union	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
46	21	3	Grand Un pf	250	24½	24	24½	23½
42	24½	1	Grant (WT)	200	26½	25½	25⅝	26
74⅜	15	3	Greene Cananea	1000	15	15	15	
69¾	15⅜	5*	Great Nor pf	1000	17½	16	16½	17¼
23½	10	2	Great Nor Ore	2600	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
27⅞	5¼		Great West Sug	3500	6¼	6	6	6
96½	78½	7	Great W Sug pf	80	78	78½	78½	
6¾	1		Grigsby-Grunow	1200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
1½			Guantanamo Sug	200				
27¼	3½		Gulf Mobile & N	600	4	3½	3½	
73	13		Gulf Mobile pf	1000	13	13	13	13
37½	4		Gul States Steel	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
			—H—					
30	26¼	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	28	28	28	27½
9¾	1¼		Hahn Dept Sto					1¾
63½	14	6½	Hahn D S pf	200	15⅝	14⅝	15	14¼
3	½		Hartman Corp B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
42	8¼		Hawaiian Pine	200	9	8½	8½	
6	1		Hayes Body	300	1¼	1	1	
103¾	68	6	Hershey Choc	4200	80½	80	80½	79½
104	70½	5	Hershey Choc pf	300	80	78⅝	79½	78½
19⅛	5¼		Hollander	5000	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
37	10¼	1	Holland Furnace	5200	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
138	81	7.80	Homestake M	200	129½	125¼	129½	
9¾	2⅝		Houdaille Her B	1300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
68½	15¾		Houston Oil	900	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
2½	1		Houston Oil new	4300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
65	52½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	57
29½	11¼	2	Howe Sound	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
44⅜	26¼	1	Hudson & Man	1800	28¾	26¼	28	26⅞
26	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	2300	10	10	10¾	10¼
13⅜	3¾		Hupp Motors	1200	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
			—I—					
89	9¼		Il Central	6400	10¾	9¾	10	9½
78	35	4	Il Central LL	10	25	25	25	
6	1⅝		Indian Motor	100	1	1	1	
45	1½		Indian Refining	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
86	21	4	Indus Rayon	600	23¼	22⅝	22¾	22½
182	28¾	4	Ingersoll-Rand	200	30¾	27½	28½	27¾
71	20	3	Inland Steel	300	22½	21½	22⅜	21¼
11⅜	3		Inspiration Cop	870	3¼	3	3	3
12¾	4¼	.62½	Insuranshare Del	200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅜	2¼	.28	Insuranshare Md	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
43	4¾		Interboro Rap T	3200	5½	4⅞	5½	5½
15	2⅞		Interlake Iron	200	3¾	2⅞	3¾	3
51½	4½		Int Agr Corp	300	1½	1	1	1
179¾	92	6‡	Int Business M	2200	108	102	104	101¾
12⅜	3	.50	Int Carriers	300	3½	3	3¼	3¼
62½	16	3	Int Cement	2200	18¼	16	16¾	16¼
4	⅛		Int Combustion	300	¾	½	½	½
80½	23¾	2½	Int Harvester	7100	24	22¾	23¼	23
31	9¼	2b	Int Hydrocelec	2600	10½	9¾	10⅜	9¾
73¼	11	4	Int Match pf	2600	16	14½	16	14¼
16⅞	2¼		Inc Merc Marine	500	3	3	3	2
20⅝	7	.20	Int Nickel	9200	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅜
42	7		Int Paper 7%	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
6	½		Int Pap&Pow B	600	1	1	1	1
4½	⅜		Int Pap&Pow C	1200	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
43⅝	6¼		Int Pap&Pow pf	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
16¾	4¼		Int Print Ink	200	4⅝	4½	4¼	4¼
69½	25	6	Int Pr Ink pf	150	27½	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
13½	2		Int Rys Cen Am	50	2¼	2¼	2¼	
55¾	5		Int Rys C A pf	10	8	8	8	8
42	18

COTTON CLOTH EXPERIENCING QUIET PERIOD

Desire to End Year With Minimum Inventories Slows Up Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 29—More than the usual holiday quietness prevailed on the primary cotton cloth market last week. The normal desire of all parties to end the year with minimum inventories was registered earlier in the month by the mills, and buyers are in no mood to increase their holdings beyond their absolute present needs.

Many mills, especially in the south, shut down last Thursday night for the holiday, and will not reopen until Jan. 4, 1932. Gossip was busy estimating the amount of cloth this suspension will take off the market. It is generally conceded that cloth supplies will be so low that a very reasonable demand will result in lifting prices to the profitable point.

Cotton Goods Increase

In looking back over the year a number of wholesale merchants agreed that more cotton goods have been distributed this year than ever before. One prominent merchant estimates the increase at 30 per cent.

He attributes the lack of profit to what he calls poor merchandising. He defines this term as ruthless competition, taking business at a loss just to keep some alleged rival from getting it and selling for volume regardless of profits.

It developed during the negotiations to close print cloth mills one week each month, that mills with contract obligations calling for certain deliveries each week asked the coöperation of their converter customers; but the converters declined to release the mills and threatened cancellation of the balance of contracts in case mills failed to deliver as agreed.

These mills are therefore prevented from joining in the proposed curtailment until the expiration of their contracts. It is inferred from the insistance of the converters on deliveries that it is quite likely that a number of constructions will be listed in the "tight class" during January, which will be very apt to lift prices at least for spot delivery goods.

Print Cloth Active

Such scarcities have already developed in several types of goods. In the print cloth division the 39-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard was subject to brisk bidding for the December and early January deliveries last week. The bidding afforded a very agreeable diversion from the routine dullness of other constructions.

In the broadcloth section the 100x60s 4.10-yard was the particular goods desired promptly. There were similar special selections in the fine and fancy goods division.

In the print cloth division when scarcity appeared in the 80-squares, as noted above, buyers bid up the price to 5¼c, and took all the available goods for deliveries in December and the first half of January. Some mills demanded 5¼c, but no sales at this price were recorded. Future deliveries for January and February were sold at the recently regular price of 5c.

Other numbers were dealt in very small quantities. The 39-inch 72x76s 4.25-yard brought 4½c, the 68x72s 4.75-yard 3⅝c, and the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard 3¾c. Some goods of this last mentioned number were sold by second hands at 3 5-16c.

Sheetings were dull and usually unchanged. The 31-inch 48-squares 5.00-yard sold at 3⅛ to ¼c as did also the 36-inch goods of the same description. The 40-inch 44x44s 5.00-yard brought 3⅛ to 3c and the 40-inch 48-squares 2.85-yard 5c. The 36-inch 2.85-yard was obtained at 4⅞c.

Pajama checks sold at 5¼c for the 36½-inch 88-squares 4.00-yard. Osnaburgs brought 5¼c for the 7-ounce goods both 36- and 40-inch, while the 36-inch 2.85-yard moved at 4⅛ to ¼c.

Three leaf twills were in slight demand. The 39-inch 68x76s 4.00-yard brought 4¾c. A large order of drills was said to have been placed for assorted styles of drills with deliveries running into next June at regular market prices which may be indicated by 7c for the 2.00-yard goods and 3⅞c for the 3.95-yard goods.

Broadcloth Trading Brisk

There was brisk trading in the 100x60s 37-inch 4.10-yard carded broadcloths. A large number of goodsized orders were placed at prices running from 5½c for actual spots and 5⅝c for January and February and 5¼c for February and March delivery.

It is said that this latter price is hard to get even for March deliveries. On the lower count broadcloths the market was firm and may be represented by 3½c for the 36½-inch 5.00-yard 80x60s with nearby deliveries commanding 3⅝c.

Such trading as took place in the fine and fancy goods division was at usually unchanged prices, and chiefly represented last-minute efforts of buyers to fill their requirements for nearby goods.

Volume was extremely light, and there was no effort to beat down prices. There was one instance of an advance of price which was in the 96x56s construction on rayon crepes, using the standard specifications of 150 denier 60-filament warp and 100-denier 40-filament filling.

Spots of this construction brought 28½c, and future deliveries from 28c to 28½c according to quality and date of delivery. This style has recently sold as low as 27c, although 27½c was the lowest public quotation.

The above-mentioned style has enjoyed greater popularity than other crepes, although there has been a consistently good movement of higher counts, such as 116x64s with 100-denier 40-filament warp and filling, which was sold at from 30c to 31½c according to quality.

Canton crepes were moved in moderate volume at 26½c for the 96x48s with 150-denier and 60-filament warp and 150-denier and 40-filament filling. Mock crepes were slow. The 68x50s were obtained at 7¾c, and the 68x48s at 7½c.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31	30½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	33¾	33¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14¼	14¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	81¼	81¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	87½	87½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39½	39
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	59	58
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69½	69½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	48½	48½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	3½	3½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90	90
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¾	101½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102¼	101¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99⅛	99
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97	96¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	96⅛	96
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅛	102½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	35½	35½
Amer W W &Elec deb 6s '75	73	72½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	9	8¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70	67
Aromur & Co of Del 5½s '43	60½	56½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	78¾	78¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86⅞	85¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	90
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	75	75
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40½	40½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	90½	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78¼	78
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div 59	54½	54½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	71½	70
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	44	43
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	58	56½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	58	58
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	65	64
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100⅛	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100¾	100
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	75	74½
Beth Steel pr mon 5s '36	93	92
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	28¼	25¼
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	65¼	65¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	68½	67
Boston & Maine 5s '67	68	67½
Boston N Y 4s	59	59
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	100½	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	83¾	82
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	96½	96½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42	42
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65	65
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	73	72
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	73	72
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	73	72¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	78	78
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	79	77½
Can North deb 7s '40	91	90½
Can Pacific deb 4s	60	60
Can Pacific 4½s '46	64	64
Can South 5s A '62	75½	75½
Cen District Tel 5s	100¼	100
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	41⅛	41
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	26	25
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71	70½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	75	75
Cen Pacific 5s '60	61	60½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	81	81
Certainteed 5½s '48	34	33
Ches Corp 5s '47	62¾	62½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	88	88
Ches & O con 5s '39	99⅞	99
Ches & O 4½s B	76¾	75¾
Ches & O Big Sandy 4s '44	86½	86
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill di v'49	79½	79½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	85	85
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	86½	86
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11	10½
Chicago Gt West 4s '50	46	45½
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	47	47
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	55¼	55¼
Chicago M&StP 4½s	59½	59½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	56	55
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7	6¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	32	30⅜
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	38¼	36
Chicago & Nw ¾s cv '49	30¼	28½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	47⅜	47⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	51¼	50¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	48	46½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	33⅜	30½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	34	34
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98½	98½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	64	62½
Chile Copper 5s '47	49¾	49
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	85	85
Cin Unit 5s rct	96½	96½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	66⅛	65
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	61	59
Colo Industrial 5s '34	62¾	62¾
olo & So 4½s '80 A	62½	62½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	71¾	71
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	72⅜	71½
Con Coal rfg Md) rfg 5s '50	20½	20½
Con Gas 4½s '51	92	91½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	101½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	99⅛	99
Container Corp 5s ct '43	21	20¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	46	46
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1⅜	1¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	18⅞	18
Cuba RR 1s t5s '52	34⅞	34⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	3	3
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	98	98
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	61⅝	60½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	25	24½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	37	36
Des Moines & Ft D RR 4s ct	3	3
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	100⅝	92⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99¼	99
Detroit Ed 5s '55	25	25
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	79	79
Dold Packing 6s '42	50½	50½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	90	90
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	3⅞	3⅝
Erie RR ref 5s '67	36	33⅜
Erie RR gen lien	47½	47
Erie RR gen 5s '75	35½	34
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	64	63
Fla East Coast 5s '74	3¼	3⅛
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	91½	90½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	45¼	44
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99	99
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¼	3
Geo & Ala RR 5½s	12⅜	12⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	38	37
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	61½	61½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	71	70½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	24	23¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	90½	90
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	66¾	66⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	67	66⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	90¾	90
Houston Oil 5½s '40	65	65
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40½	39
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	53	52½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	78¼	77½
Humble Oil 5s '37	98¾	98¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99½	99¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¼	100¼
Ill Central 3½s	70	70
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	43½	43½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	32¾	29¾
Ill Central SCL&NO 4½s '63	35	35
Ill Stel deb 4½s '40	94	94
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	73¼	73
Inland Stel 4½s B '81	75	75¾
Interlake Iron Co 5s	50	50
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	47	46
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	44	43
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	41	39⅝
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	39½	38¼
Inter Rapid Trans 5s sta '66	39¾	38½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	58	56
Int Ag col sta '32	41	41
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65	62
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	42	42
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	45	44
Int Paper 1⅛s '55	27¼	26
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '47	35	35
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	20½	20½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	41	40½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	47	44¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	43	43
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	55	55
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	47¾	47⅜
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94	93½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	61	60¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	60	60
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83	82
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	92	92
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	93	93
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	68½	67½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	66½	66½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	70¾	70⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	10¼	9½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	47	46½
Lehigh Val(Pa) con 4½s 2003	48½	48
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	60½	60
Long Island deb 5s '37	82½	82½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	37¼	37½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	95	95
L&N uni 4s '40	81	80½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	29½	28½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	84	84
Metro Water 5½s '50	37	36
Mich Cen 3½s '52	75	75
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	88	88
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	90	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	90	90
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	2	2
Min & StL con 5s '34	7	7
Min SSP & SSM 4s '38	35¾	35¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75	74
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	51	50
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	30½	28
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	48½	48¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	48¼	45¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	4 7	47
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	47¼	47¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	48	48
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	30	27½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	68	68
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	70	70
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85½	84½
Nat Steel 5s	70¾	70½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	95	95
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100	99⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	28	28
N O T & M 5½s '56	30	29¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71	70½
NYC&HR 4½s N	65¼	64
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	65¼	65
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	71	70½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	87	85¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19	17½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	23½	23
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	24	22
NY Edison 5s '44	100	100
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	107⅞	107½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	90¾	90¾
NY GELH&P 5s '46	101	100¾
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	48	48
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	50	50
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	48	48
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	58½	58½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	52	52
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	84	84
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	41	40
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1	.75
NY Railway inc 6s A '85	29	28
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96¾	96⅝
Niag Share 5½s '50	60	60
Norf & W div 4s '44	93	93
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	20¼	20⅛
North Am Co 5s '61	80½	80½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	79	78⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	85	85
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '42	92	92
Nor Pacific 5s D	62¾	62¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	51½	51¼
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	77¾	77½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	78¾	78¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95	95
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101½	101½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	69⅝	69½
Pac Gas G Elec 5s '42	98	97¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99½	99½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	99¾	99¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	100	100
Paramount Public 5½s '50	40¼	40
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	14	14
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	44⅛	44⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	59	59
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	83½	83½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83½	83½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65	63⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	93¾	93¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	75¼	75
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	69½	68⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '64	77	77
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	95¾	95½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	46¾	46¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	83¾	83¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	85¼	84
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	58	58
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	38¼	38
Pillsubry Flour M 6s '43	94	94
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	23½	23½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	58	57
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	26	25
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	63	63
Pub Svc E&G 4s	86¾	86½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	95¼	94½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96	96
Pure Oil 5½s '37	67¾	67¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	67	65
Purity Baking 5s '48	67	66
Read rfg 4½s A '97	76	75½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	40	40
Republic I&S sf 5s '50	85½	85½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	11	11
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	64½	64
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	25½	24
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	17¼	16½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	31	30
St Louis SW con 4s '32	45⅜	45
StP M&M con 6s '33	98	98
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 ct	2	2
Seabd AL fd	2¼	2½
Seabd AL 6s	3	3
Seabd A L 6s ct	2½	2½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	1½	1
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	1½	1
Shell Pipe 5s '52	66½	66½
Shell Union 5s '47	58½	57¾
Shell Unioon 5s ct ww '49	58	57¾
Sil&lan Amer Corp 7s '41	17	17
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	91	91
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	80	80
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	75½	75½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	61½	57½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	61½	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	60	59¾
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	91	91
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	72	72
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	73¾	72
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	40	39
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	46	46
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	47	47
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99⅞	99⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100	99⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	87	87
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	3	3
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	95¾	95¾
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	30	30
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	63	63
Texas Corp 5s '44	71	70
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	87	87
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	59½	58
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	61	61
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	60¼	59
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28½	28½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	25½	25¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	53½	53
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	89	89
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	39½	39½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	47	47
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	86¾	86¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	40	39¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	45	44½
Vanadium 5s '41	45½	45½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	81	81
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	96¼	95½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	10½	10
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	71	71
Wabash RR 3d 5s '39	35	35
Wabash RR 5½s '75	10½	10
Wabash RR 5s D '80	9¾	9¾
Walworth 6s '45	22	21⅞
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	97	97
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	25	25
Warren Bros 6s '41	40	40
West Shore 4s 2361	66	65½
Western Electric 5s '44	98	98
Western Maryland 5½s '77	45	43
Western Pacific 5s A '46	35	35
Western Union 5s '51	70	70
Western Union col 5s '38	76	76
Western Union 6½s '36	83	82½
Western Union 5s '60	69	67½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	1⅞	1¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	62½	62½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	62½	61

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec29	Last Dec28
3½s '47	98.00	97.28	97.28	97.28
1st 4¼s '47	99.20	98.29	99.00	99.10
4th 4¼s '38	99.30	98.29	98.28	99.40
4th 4¼s reg	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.11
US 3s '55	84.40	83.19	83.19	84.40
US 3¼s '49	86.16	85.16	85.16	86.10
US 3¼s '43 March	92.30	92.30	92.30	
US 3¼s '43 June	92.00	92.00	92.00	
US 3¾s '47	92.14	92.00	92.00	93.00
US 3¾s '56	95.13	95.16	95.17	95.24
US 4s '54	99.00	98.20	98.20	99.00
US 4¼s '52	100.10	100.40	100.40	100.80

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	25¼	23½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	45	45
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	10	9
Antioquia 7s D '45	12½	12¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	38¾	38¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45¼	45⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	44½	43
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	43	43
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	46	44
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	43⅜	43⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	44	43
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	44½	44½
Australia 4½s '56	45½	44½
Australia 5s '55	50	50
Australia 5s '58	50	50
Australia 5s '57	38	38
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50	50
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	83⅞	83½
Austria Hydro 6½s	38⅞	38½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	24⅜	24
Belgium (King) 6s '55	82½	82
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	83½	82½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	92⅛	91½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	92	91½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	18½	18½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	19	19
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	29	28½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	29	29
Berlin Elec 6s '55	24¾	24¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5½	5½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5½	5½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7	7
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99½	99¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	14⅞	12½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20
Brisbane 5s '58	36⅛	35⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	15	14¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Provf	27¼	25
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	27⅞	26½
Bulgaria 7s '67	27	27
Caldas(Rep) 7½s '46	16	15
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	84½	84½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	73	72¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	88	87½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	15	15
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	10¼	10
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10	10
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	10⅛	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10½	10
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7¾	7¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	10½	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	10⅜	10⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	10½	10⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	10½	10
China (Gov) Mu-K Ry 5s '51	7	7
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	16	16
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	21	20
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	23	22½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	32½	32
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	37⅛	36
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37½	37½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	13	12⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	58½	58½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	61½	61
Denmark (King) 6s '42	70	68½
Duke Price Power 8s '66	68	68
Estonia Bank 7s '67	34	32
Frankfort 7s '46	78¼	75½
Finland 5½s '58	38½	38½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	41	40½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	40½	04½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	43	43
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	91¾	91¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	112	112
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112	111¾
German 7s '49	51½	51
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	26¼	25
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	27¼	26¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	27	26¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	15	14½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	25	25
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	35	35
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	25½	24½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	62¾	62
Hamburg 6s '40	23½	22½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	21	21
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	16	16
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	24½	24½
Hungary Mun 7s '45	11¾	11¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	13	13
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	84½	84½
Italy (King) 7s '51	84¼	83¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '46	57	57
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	72	71
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	79⅜	79
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	30	30
Karstadt 6s '43	15½	15
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	39½	39
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Medellin 6½s '54	10⅜	9½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	16	15½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	15¾	15½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	20¼	20
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	101	101
New South Wales 5s '57	43¾	43
New South Wales 5s '58	43	42½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98	98
North German Lloyd 6s '47	34½	33
Norway (King) 5s '63	61	61
Norway (King) 6s'44	80½	68½
Norway (King) 6s '52	65	65
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	62	61½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	85½	85
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	91½	91¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	97	97
Paulista Ry 7s '42	81	81
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	8½	8½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	8½	8½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	47½	47½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	47½	47
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	49	48
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	8½	8¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	12	11½
Prussia 6½s '51	21	19⅝
Prussia 6s '52	21	20
Queensland (State) 6s '47	50

Radio Advertising on Probation

The Commission Speaks—First Television Step—A New Short-Wave Sport—Community Listening

LONG has the battle between advertising-supported and tax-supported radio been waged in the United States, with the tax idea far in the minority. The broadcasters have smiled condescendingly when the tax idea has been suggested as a possibility. And of course it has been assumed that the Federal Radio Commission, which came into office on the existing plan, would back them up.

In fact, the Federal Radio Commission has been charged with not having courage enough to discipline radio stations. Thus many broadcasters must have been startled into a jarring awakening, one morning last week, when they read the statement just sent out by the commission on the use of excessive advertising.

Far from laughing at tax-supported radio, the commission, by inference, indicates its possibility and practically puts broadcasting on probation, based on the tax idea as an alternative if the advertising excess is not curbed. Speaking about the possibility of the European system in the United States, the commission states:

"The good will of the listener is the station's only asset and, therefore, this problem first should rest with the licensees of stations. The problem should not be taken out of their hands until they have had full opportunity to make necessary corrections. If they decline the opportunity or, seizing it, fail, the matter should be treated with proper legislation."

The commission may have proceeded slowly but its courage cannot be questioned when it practically challenges the entire American set-up, with its various political angles. There is no doubt that this official warning will have more effect on the present advertising question than anything that has been done up to this time.

To those who would offer intermediate steps, the statement of the commission is quite to the point which says, after speaking of the American system:

"There is but one other system—the European system. That system is governmental. Under that system broadcasting is conducted either by the government or by some company chartered by the government. There is no practical medium between the two."

* * *

Television in Cities First

Television has been much-discussed by engineers and some companies working on this problem. Commercial broadcasters have been pretty quiet about it. Columbia has particularly been advancing this art and is without doubt doing the best program work in the United States today in television.

William Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, states: "My judgment is that there is a rather promising prospect sometime during the coming year that television of a genuinely entertaining character will be available in a few large cities. That this more broadly entertaining type of program will be available to the country at large within the next year I doubt very much." Which seems to sum up the television pictures very fairly and briefly.

* * *

A New Game on Radio

A new game for the short-wave fan is described by Hollis Baird, chief engineer of the Shortwave Television Corporation, commenting on tests made during the Marconi Day broadcast by NBC of short-wave programs from all parts of the world.

Describing how his engineers set up a short-wave set and a broadcast set side by side, he said first the short-wave program from the network would be received on the broadcast set and then they would tune their short-wave receiver to the same program and compare results. "We found," he states, "that the reception on our standard receivers was comparable to the music and speech we were getting from the broadcasting chain. Noting the interests of nontechnical listeners such as wives and friends, we suddenly realized we had a first-class game, for as we swung from station to station, trying to compare with the broadcasting chain, it really developed into a harmless but stimulating competition.

"No knowing just what country would be next gave us a handicap which made the search more interesting. Announcement would come that Buenos Aires was next. The network would immediately swing onto it. We had to take the information 'cold' and go after the situation. The speed with which each station was found and successfully tuned demonstrated better than words the ease of tuning and general efficiency which marks our modern short-wave equipment designed for home use."

This really is a lot of fun if you haven't tried it. With good short-wave converters so inexpensive and those with three or more tubes doing a really good job, a new and interesting game is available for the radio fan. For more competition, perhaps two short-wave sets could be set up and two people put to work to see which could get the chain station's distant broadcaster first.

* * *

More 'Collective' Listening

Speaking of "collective" radio listening, as carried out in Russia, Holland now has a central radio receiving station which gives a choice of four different programs. The receivers are installed in ideal locations where reception is clear and noiseless. Connections from these points are by wire to the central station where underground cables then spread out, distributing the sound to the amplifiers in the subscribers' houses, there to be heard from company-installed loudspeakers.

Synthetic Rubber Work Is Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29—Rubber, turpentine, perfume essences and shark's liver oil all have the same chemical base—isoprene—the organic division of the American Chemical Society was told yesterday by Prof. Marston T. Bogert of Columbia University.

Isoprene has been known for the last 50 years as the chief component of rubber, and study of its characteristics has resulted in the synthesis of artificial rubber by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The history of this discovery was explained to the 350 chemists who are meeting at Yale University by Mr. W. H. Carothers of the du Pont Company.

Papers also were presented by Dr. Thomas Midgley Jr. of Ohio State University, who spoke on the destructive distillation of ebonite; and by Prof. G. S. Marvel of the University of Illinois, who spoke on reactions of acetylene related substances.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI Organist; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Jack Beauvais; Del Castillo.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Remington program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "The Forbidden Land," Col. E. A. Powell.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; Fred Hufsmith, tenor; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spncer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story; "Damon and Pythias."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 Kiddies Club.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 Bradford organ.
7:45 Band Box Review: orchestra.
8:00 NBC, O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:15 NBC, Sandy MacFarlane's Chimney Swallows.
8:30 Annual Farmers' Meeting.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; talk, Mr. William Green; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; "Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley"; orchestra.
10:00 The Paladins.
10:15 Penia Tango Troubadours.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Soloists: orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 "Musical Mirror"; Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
5:30 The Outdoor Club.
5:45 Moore and Bowe, popular songs.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Soloist and orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Melody Duets: soloists; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Editing the News."
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 Chester Gaylord, popular soloist.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soprano; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Romances of the Sea.
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones: Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
10:15 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Pollack's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m. CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1110kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Meet the Artist; Myrt and Marge.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, National Security League.
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, songs.
6:15 CBS, Taft Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; quartet.
6:45 CBS, Stretz Orchestra; soloist.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Yankee Network Players: "Oh Papa."
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 CBS, Grand Opera Miniatures.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" Sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Charles Martin, bass-baritone.
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Lillian Barnett, soprano.
5:45 "Album of Dreams."
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems" musicale.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Smackouts."
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio Troubadours.
2:30 p. m.—Carl Crist's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches Program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:45 p. m.—"Sidewalks of Life."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—Municipal talk.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Revue Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Organ and soloist.

DOMINICAN NAMED MINISTER

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 28 (By U. P.)—Señor Santiago Michelena Jr. was named Minister of Finance Thursday. He will take office on Jan. 2.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to sell food product; a wonderful opportunity for whole or part-time workers; a good repeat business of your own; agent purchases goods outright and sells at profit. CHARLES R. DAVIS, 281 Union Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $150 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention to those desiring rest and study 7 miles from Washington, D. C. booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EDUCATED, refined gentleman, offers services, any locality; school and clerical experience, accountant, tutor; fine credentials. Box M-14, 1775 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

SUBLET few months completely furnished 2-room apartment, radio. Seen between 10 and 2 p. m., 3745 79th St. Apt. 6-B, Jackson Heights, N. Y. P. H. PIERCE.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, East 191st St. (2525 Morris Avenue)—Two blocks from new Christian Science church; modern apartment house; facing St. James Park; 1 block subway; 3-4-5 rooms, $55 up; electric refrigeration; resident management. RAymond 9-9893.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Large one room apartments, baths, kitchenettes, electric grates, improvements; $45 including gas. Riverside 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR
READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TO RENT OUR MODERN ELEVATED APARTMENTS
N. Y. C., 114 W. 70th St.—Convenient 72nd St. subway, elevated, bus; 4 rooms and bath $1600; 3 rooms and bath $1100. Superintendent on premises.

AUTHORS' SERVICE

SUCCESSFUL author offers to beginners class or private instruction in story writing, personal correspondence, criticism of manuscripts. Write Box S-65, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour, $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-2209. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St., New York City. En. 2-7133

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2383.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
35 Church St. N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-6935

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City. Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 2380 Broadway, New York City. Trafalgar 4-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive (University 4-5242) N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 6389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, relined, renovated like new at lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston, Lib. 2724.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MILLINERY

HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing shipping, storage; work guaranteed 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Staney, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston, Asp. 2907, Uni. 1795-W.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

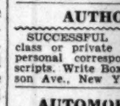
PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 1017i.

REAL ESTATE



SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS NOLFI
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St. N. Y. C. University 4-8763

BOSTON—Room furnished or partly furnished, reliable business or professional woman; elevator and switchboard service; share bath and kitchenette with one other. 64 Charlesgate East, Suite 73. Tel. Ken. 3030.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro Street, Suite 1—Quiet, attractive room in private family, suitable study or practice, $7. HENDRICKSON, Com. 8513.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny corner room, good view. Com. 4631, 8 Cumberland Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Furnished room, private bath, kitchenette, in clean, quiet home; also small room. Bu. 2-3453.

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Restricted section; most attractive one or two rooms with bath; fine commuting. 31 North Drive.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Avenue—Sunny; lavatory, all conveniences; immaculate; $7.20; large double $8.50 each; refined. Sacr. 2-8197. Moffett.

PHILADELPHIA, 4629 Spruce Street—Rooms, hotel service, breakfast optional, private bath, running water, $1 a day up. Alleghany 3141.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES, BE INDEPENDENT, SELL HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR to friends, co-workers; spare time earn 25% to 35% on each sale. Send $1.00 deposit for sample case containing hosiery, details, etc.; refunded upon return of case and contents. STRAUSS MILLS, Dept. M, 2852 Broadway, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMMODATOR-COOK
would like work by the day.
46 Westland Avenue, Suite 33, Boston.

GOVERNESS-NURSE — English, trained, capable with babies from birth or children any age; French, etc.; drives car; first-class references. Write Box C-43, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY wishes position as housekeeper; best of references. Box V-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, easily adapted to people and conditions, desires position as traveling companion; can give good references. Write Box X-80, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Piano, class and private. JANET WILLIAMS, pupil of Leschetizky and Godowsky. 1729 Caton Ave. Buckminster 3-0439.

CANADA

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Buy With Confidence
51 Years in Business
WM. FARRAR & CO., Ltd.
We manufacture and sell Men's and Boys' Clothing Direct to You at
9 MARKET SQ. 1036 BARTON ST. E.
585 CONCESSION ST. 1331 MAIN ST. E.

"Pure Food Cafeteria"
Headquarters for HOME COOKING and Courteous Service
ONE BLOCK WEST OF THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.
17 James Street North

RYAN'S PHARMACY
SODA FOUNTAIN
TOILETRIES MAGAZINES
STATIONERY CANDIES
588 Main St. E. Phone B.1722
Near Christian Science church

LONDON

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
We thank the readers of The Christian Science Monitor and wish them the
SEASON'S GREETINGS

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones 6 Motor Deliveries

"As close to you as your Telephone"
We are featuring Prompt, Courteous Delivery to all parts of London.
Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
FOUR STORES
216, Dundas St. 616, Dundas St.
580, Hamilton Rd. St. Joseph's Hospital

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 8c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry. Flat Work ironed everything dried, starched where necessary 10c lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear needs for all the family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235
55 Stores in Canada

EXPERT REPAIRS
All Makes of Cars
"NOTED FOR SERVICE"
One of the Best Equipped Plants in Canada
Middlesex Motors Ltd.
447 TALBOT STREET at Queens Ave.

Builders' Supplies
COAL—COKE
Wm. Woollatt & Sons
Limited
479 GREY STREET Phone Met. 4783

THOS. J. REDMAN
UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home Dressed Meats
Phone Met. 1057 87 Wellington St.
Try our phone service

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations Throughout Ontario & Quebec
Supertest Petroleum Corp.
LTD

Cohoon & Patterson
ONE OF THE
Superior Chain Stores
QUALITY SERVICE
475-477 CENTRAL AVE. at MAITLAND
2 Auto Deliveries MET. 1080—1081

Kingsway Men's Shop
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
For men who want the best at moderate prices
CUSTOM-MADE SHIRTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MEASURE
430 Talbot St., Greene, Swift Bldg., So. End

J. A. BROWNLEE
Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
383-7 TALBOT ST. Phones Met. 652
102 DUNDAS ST Met. 2420

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BREAD
BUNS and ROLLS
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
MET. 2795-W
1 GRAND AVE. Phone or MET. 2795-J

CHRIS. TEALE
Plumber and Steam Fitter
35 Years Experience
Agents for
The Hart Oil Burner
511 St. James St. Met. 7984

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

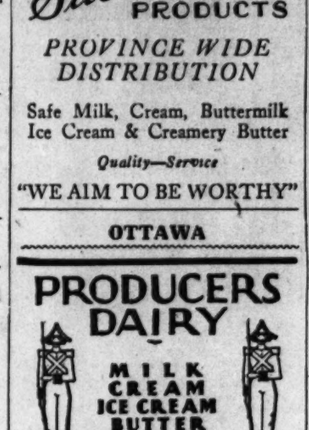
ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream & Creamery Butter
Quality—Service
"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY



Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

Bryson-Graham
Limited
Ottawa's Favorite Department Store
Established 1870
Phone Q. 3600

B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

R. S. Rodger and Co.
500 McLEOD STREET
High-Class Groceries
Tel. C. 930

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

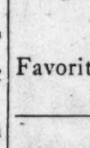
Cleghorn & Beattie
"Quality Goods & Services"
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
124 Bank St. Ottawa, Canada

INSURANCE
Since 1870
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited
OTTAWA Q. 500

MIRBACH'S
Hairdressing and Hair Goods Permanent Waving
239 SLATER STREET Tel. Queen 3138

DEVLINS
The Great Personal Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

TORONTO



SPENCER
Individually Designed
CORSETS
Maude Coulter
Kingsdale 2359 101 A Bloor St. West

PAINTINGS
by FRANZ JOHNSTON
A. R. C. A., O. S. A.
on View and For Sale at
MALLONEY'S ART GALLERY, 66 Grenville Street and the ROBERT SIMPSON CO., Ltd.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
J. H. BRADY
PLUMBING nad HEATING
CONTRACTOR
85 QUEENSBURY AVE. Howard 6841
Toronto 13

Office LOmbard 3403 Residence HYland 3542
A. T. THOMPSON
PLUMBING and HEATING DRAIN WORK
1449 DUNDAS ST., WEST Toronto

G. WARDLE
Eavestroughing and Roofing Repairs Promptly Attended To
ESTIMATES FREE
905 Shaw Street Phone Lombard 4551

W. H. SALT
Butcher and Grocer
872 KINGSTON ROAD
Phone HOWARD 2283

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

SMALL HOTELS AND PENSIONS IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

Albany Hotel
LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2, ENG.
Telephone Paddington 7636
Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No extras.
"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate; bed-sitting rooms from 2½ guineas; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 625.

BOURNEMOUTH. Phone 886
"WIMBLEDON HALL," DERBY ROAD
THE "IDEAL HOME" for THE WINTER
Only 5 minutes' walk from new church & sea; modern equipment, every convenience, hot & cold running water; reduced rates for winter & spring; readers of this paper welcomed. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykeld Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds, near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot & cold running water & gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, GLENCAIRN MANOR, Manor Rd.—Modernized, refurnished, hot & cold water, gas fires all bedrooms; 1 minute sea; terms 3½-4½ gns. Phone 1093. Grams "Premier." Props.: MR. & MRS. J. P. HOUGH.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOMERSET HOUSE HOTEL, DURLEY CHINE RD.—Close sea; tennis, beautiful gardens; south aspect; bedrooms gas fires; tariff. Props., Mr. & Mrs. G. Taylor.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Cras Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cable: "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel)—Secluded garden, tennis; central; excellent cuisine; hot & cold water, gas & electric fires; personal supervision. MR. & MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR. Tel. 1960.

BOURNEMOUTH (nr.) Burnbrae Guest House—Near buses & golf links; garage; special winter terms. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

EASTBOURNE—Superior guest house; quiet, comfortable, good cuisine; tennis lawns; close Christian Science church, Devonshire Park, sea, golf links; special winter terms. Proprietor, Severn House, 33 Jevington Gardens.

EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Ideal position, facing sea; hot & cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires, central heating. Tel. 797. Winter terms from 3½ gns.

EASTBOURNE—Ellesmere Private Hotel, Wilmington Square (West); overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; gas fires in bedrooms; winter terms from £2.12.6. Phone 1463. Prop. S. STEVENS.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
Under New Management
4 & 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5, London
Near Earls Court Station
Inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week, 10/6 a day
Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564
(Visitors) Frobisher 2563

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 5239.

LONDON, 34 Southwick Street, W. 2. Tel. 2364 Paddington; Grams "HEMMITED London"—Room, breakfast, bath 6/- one night, 11/- 2 nights, 35/- week; hot & cold basins all rooms; dinner 2/6 (optional); 1 penny bus from Selfridges.

LONDON—Visitors experience real comfort, good cooking, personal attention at THORNBURY, 28 Pembridge Gardens, W. 2; near churches, buses, tubes; moderate terms; special arrangements residents.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2.—Good table; every comfort; bridge; constant hot water; single from 45/-, double 4 gns. Resident proprietor.

LONDON, PRINCES COURT HOTEL, 60 Princes Square, Hyde Park, W. 2.—Old established, every comfort, moderate terms. Park 3490.

LONDON, THE ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, Russell Square—For quiet & comfort; bed, breakfast & bath from 8/6; weekly from £2.13.6.

LYME REGIS. The Bay Hotel. Radiators & hot & cold running water in bedrooms. ECONOMY TERMS 3½ gns.

SIMLA COURT
PERFECTLY situated, well furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot and cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table. 12/- per day; 3 to 6 gns. per week.
14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 2478

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, The Regent—Private residential hotel; superior board residence; electric lighting, central heating; large garden. 55, 57 & 59 Osborne Road. Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; very central; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone 3862.

SOUTHPORT—CLIFTON HOTEL. Promenade; garage 20 cars; central heating; ideally situated. Telegrams "Marine." Tel. 4141.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Hotel—Central heating, gas fires; highly recommended for quiet restful holiday; near Christian Science churches. Telephone 300011.

SOUTHPORT, Dunrowan Private Hotel—Quiet, comfortable home; special winter terms. Tariff PROUDFOOT. Tel. 2737.

THE PUNCHBOWL, HINDHEAD—Delightful old-fashioned Inn (Temperance); good catering; good scenery and air; suitable quiet study.

WARMTH! COMFORT!
GOOD CUISINE!
All these can be had at a moderate cost at the
Royal Court Hotel
SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S. W. 1
FULL SOUTH
120 rooms with hot & cold water, central heating & phone. 2 lifts.
Single from 8s. With Private bath from 4s. Double from 15s. With Private bath from 21s.
FRENCH RESTAURANT
Special reduced Tariff for Week-ends & Residence.
Adjacent to Christian Science church.
Personal supervision of Mr. A. Wild, late General Manager Continental and Mena House Hotels, Cairo and Baur au Lac, Zurich.

WARWICKSHIRE
REST, COMFORT, PEACE in gloriously situated country mansion; ideal winter home, well heated, blazing log fires; 20 bedrooms; 4 miles Stratford-on-Avon; special winter terms, 3 to 4 gns. Mr. & Mrs. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

FRANCE

FRANCE, Paris Vicinity—Excellent accommodation found in well-appointed house edge of St.-Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period; facilities, education, sports. MME. ANTOINE, 10 rue des Dames-Marie, Sevres Ville d'Avray (S.-&-O.).

MONTE CARLO, Hotel Pension Olghetta—Sea view; modern comfort; excellent cuisine; moderate prices; special terms for families.

PARIS SUBURBS, Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, Asnières—Comfortable paying guests, students' home; garden; garage; demi-pension 814 weekly.

PARIS, Mademoiselle SCHERER, 132 Boulevard Montparnasse, has accommodation for one lady, with or without pension; every comfort.

ITALY

HOTEL d'ITALIE - ROME
"The up-to-date family hotel you are looking for"
PEGLI, Hotel Villa Igea—Best position, quiet, every comfort; home-like hotel; pension terms from 30 lire; garden, garage.

SCOTLAND

FITZROY HOTEL
Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
First-Class Tourist & Family Hotel; moderate tariff; hot & cold water in all bedrooms; 2 minutes from Christian Science church; telegrams "Fitzotel" Glasgow. Phone Douglas 332.

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE
The British & American Hotel
Avenue des Alpes—Avenue d'Evian
First-Class Family Hotel near centre of town. View over the lake. Baths & running water. Quiet position.
H. Stierlin, *Managing Proprietor*

LAUSANNE
PENSION "LA MORAINE"
Nice, quiet Home near the Station
Melles Clerc & Grossgbauser
Ave. Razude 8

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL EUROPE
Comfortable Family Hotel
Moderate terms. J. Bettschen

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Wonderful Variety
GLOVETTE Girdles and Brassieres
for the junior girl or slight figure
GIRDLES 98c to $6.95
BRASSIERES 49c to $2.25
Sold in Toronto
WOOLNOUGH SHOPS
28 BLOOR ST. W. & 325½ YONGE ST.
TORONTO

ONCE A CUSTOMER, ALWAYS A FRIEND
Caulfield's
Milk from "Selected Farms"
TORONTO LLoydbrook *1131

PICCADILLY INN
12 AVENUE ROAD
Fowl dinner every night and Twice on Sundays for 75c
Regular dinner 60c
MRS. L. T. GRAHAM BELL

ELgin 4232, 4233 JUnction 2441
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
D. McIntosh & Co., Ltd.
74 King St. East, TORONTO

Dunfield's
Society Brand Clothes Haberdashery
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
FUEL OIL
COAL — COKE
LL. 3131 *CITY WIDE DELIVERY*

INSURANCE
GEORGE F. CRUM
59 YONGE ST. Adelaide 6334

ALLAN GRAHAM & CO.
Snappy Men's Wear
1508 QUEEN ST. W. Lakeside 4088

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

The Stoodleigh Cafeterias
Famous for Fine Food
TORONTO

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Elgin 5309
Cor. Adelaide and

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL

GEORGE HENRY LEE AND COMPANY LIMITED

Quality for Quality

Liverpool's Lowest Prices—Always

LIVERPOOL

OWEN OWEN

FIRST FOR FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNITURE, AND FURNISHINGS

Owen Owen Ltd

CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

English and Foreign Booksellers

Departments for Stationery, Fountain Pens, Arts and Crafts, School Requisites, Kindergarten occupations, plasticine. Catalogues on application. Enquiries carefully answered.

Philip Son and Nephew

20 CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

MILLINERY GOWNS

EDITH HIBBARD

25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134

Liverpool HOSIERY KNITWEAR

GITTINS

ANTIQUES

FINE FURNITURE

DECORATIONS

2, 3 and 4 Slater St., Bold St.

REED AND SON

Invite Connoisseurs and Collectors to inspect their stock of OLD ENGLISH SILVER, Bric-a-brac, quaint things, jewelry, etc.

6 and 8 MOUNT PLEASANT (Close by Midland Adelphi Hotel) LIVERPOOL

W. D. BURGAN

for

Cakes of Quality

855 West Derby Road—10 Priory Road

150 Breckfield Road Phone Anfield 547

DOROTHY SHEPPARD

GOWN SPECIALIST

RIGBYS BLDGS. (1st Floor) 21 DALE STREET Bank 911

Choice Flowers for every occasion, sent anywhere, anytime. Coopers

Members of Florist Delivery Association

J. FARADAY & SONS Ltd.

The Ladies' Shop

Specialists in Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.,

74 BOLD STREET

SPEIRS & GLEDSDALE Ltd.

PRINTERS

18 CABLE STREET, LIVERPOOL

Telephone BANK 4597

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.

Shirts and Collars a Speciality

Ladies' Tweed Coats Cleaned 2/9

SMITHDOWN ROAD

Tel.: Wavertree 568

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

33 CHURCH ST. 16 & 18 CASTLE ST.

DECORATOR—ELECTRICIAN PLUMBER—JOINER

JOHNSON

4 Church Road, Waterloo

Tel. Waterloo 667 Est. 1870

HENSHAW BROS.

58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290

PLUMBERS DECORATORS

J. COLLINSON & CO.

14-36 BOLD ST. Phone Royal 3618

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear

SLIPPERS make an acceptable GIFT

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

J. COLLINSON & CO.

53 The Square, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive FOOTWEAR

Tel. 528 St. Annes

Agents for Cantilever Shoes

MANCHESTER

Motor Cars Bought & Sold

(New and Second-hand)

Any Make of Car Supplied for Cash, or on Deferred Terms

Motor Insurance Valuations & Tests. CARS FOR HIRE with or without driver

WM. HEWERDINE

1A NEWTON ST. & 37 KING ST. STRETFORD Tel. Longford 1434

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

34 KING ST. 54 MARKET ST.

Authorised Gas & Water Fitters Property Repairers

T. & W. A. HANDLEY

M. Inst. P. & R. P.

146 Stockport Road, Levenshulme Tel. Rusholme 1424

Paints Distempers Hardwares, etc.

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)

SALE

in

ALL DEPARTMENTS

Commencing January 4th (for three weeks only)

ST. ANN'S PLACE, MANCHESTER

THE New Ford incorporates all the newest ideas in smooth, safe driving. A beautiful and well-appointed car; a luxury at the price of a necessity.

QUICKS

CHESTER ROAD OLD TRAFFORD. M/CR.

Phone: Trafford Park 1976 City Depot: Peter Street City 0386 and 7972

TYPEWRITERS

Standard and Portable Machines. New and Second-Hand

Carbons and Ribbons for all machines

Duplicators, Stencils & Inks Card Index & Vertical Filing Systems Loose Leaf Books of every type Stationery and all supplies

ARTHUR FOOTE Limited

Commercial Stationers

24 BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER

APTERNA FOOTWEAR

Ask for a Fitting Demonstration of This New Shoe

Finley & Baber

15/17 ST. ANN STREET

Our ordinary Shoes from 29/6

Annual Sale

MEN'S WEAR

Oddments at Less Than Cost

RICKARD'S

20 OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER

Robinson's

The Confectioners

Branches: Burnage, Didsbury, Bramhall, Cheadle, Withington, West Point, Levenshulme, Stockport, Kingsway.

ELECTRICAL POWER & LIGHTING INSTALLATIONS

Write, Phone or Call.

H. H. KING & CO.

726 STOCKPORT ROAD LONGSIGHT, MANCHESTER

ALSO MOTOR CAR BATTERY SPECIALISTS

Printing and Bookbinding

Circulars Envelopes

Lecture Printing, Letter Heads

ECKERSLEYS (Manchester) Ltd.

Auburn Works, Wellington Road North, STOCKPORT

Telephones 3095 and 3096 Stockport

PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER.

J. BROOKFIELD

COSTUMIER

COATS (from 6 gns.) GOWNS (from 3 gns.)

FURS, etc.

Albany Chambers

20 St. Anns Square, Manchester

Telephone City 8502

The Manchester Supply Co.

(L. Oldroyd)

20 COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER

Splendid values in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Stockings and Underwear, Sheets, Blankets, and General Household Linens.

Call and inspect our stock or ask for Catalogue.

JOHN SMITH & CO.

(Ardwick) Ltd.

Coal Merchants & Factors

Head Office: 138 Higher Ardwick, Manchester Telephone: 2524 Ardwick

Branch Offices: Didsbury & Fallowfield Established 70 years

Truck loads to country stations

Herbert Harrison Ltd.

(Incorporating Raeper & Plowman)

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors

Correctly cut clothes combined with superior workmanship.

78 MOSLEY STREET, MANCHESTER

"K" Shoe Specialist

CHARLES CORDEY

21 OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER

Telephone City 9837

ASK FOR PRICE LIST

ROCHDALE

JAYS

FURNISHING STORES

BAILLIE ST., ROCHDALE

GOOD FURNITURE at REASONABLE PRICES

J. W. HALFPENNEY

Ladies' Wear Specialist

12 Drake Street, Rochdale

House Coal Industrial Coal

Peter Ormerod Ltd.

Wardleworth Tidings Rochdale

Phone 2830—8443

Coke Nuts Smokeless Fuels

SOUTHPORT

SOUTHPORT LAUNDRY Ltd.

SUSSEX ROAD, SOUTHPORT, LANCS.

Phone 3885

3 FAMILY SERVICES

RAPID RELIABLE

LANCASHIRE

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

BROADBENTS

The Leading Store for Household Furnishings & Carpets

Advice & estimates gladly given Free

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

321 & 323 LORD STREET

Telephone 4308 Established 1833

121 & 123 LORD STREET

CARNELL BROS.

Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision Merchants, Christmas selection of Stilton Cheese, York Hams, Crystallised Fruits, Assortment of Choicest Biscuits.

J. COLLINSON & CO.

461-463 Lord Street 'Phone 3616

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive FOOTWEAR

(Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES)

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Bainbridge & Co., Ltd.

Market St. Grainger St. Bigg Market Newcastle-on-Tyne

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitters

Fabrics and General Drapery

Boots and Shoes Leather Goods

Saddlery

Furniture and Furnishings

Carpets and Linoleums

Glass and China

Grocery and Provisions

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdressing

A high-class service at moderate prices.

Cafe, Restaurant and Tea Rooms

Telegrams, "Bainbridge" Newcastle-on-Tyne

Tel. 25,000 Tel. Night Calls 25902

John Moses & Co. Ltd.

57, 59, 61, GRAINGER STREET NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

For Useful New Year Gifts:

Furs Handkerchiefs

Bags Stockings

Gloves Blouses

Dressing Gowns Children's Wear

Household Linens, Blankets, etc.

Telephone 20674 Newcastle

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

7 & 9 GRAINGER STREET

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

26 LONG ROW

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

HEATING LIGHTING

A. E. Challenger & Co.

Castle Mills Bridge, York

WATER PLUMBING

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

34 DARLEY ST. 38 MARKET ST.

HALIFAX

Coal COAL COAL

Try SPENCER

Coal and Coke Merchant

OFFICE: 245 KING CROSS

DEPOT: 4 ST. PAUL'S STATION

TEL.: 61028. HALIFAX

ALBERT HIND, Ltd.

Pianos Gramophones Wireless

Easy Terms Arranged

16 and 18 Waterhouse Street

Est. 51 Years Halifax Tel. 3879

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

37 CROWN STREET

HARROGATE

STANDINGS Ltd.

General Provision Merchants

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)

Cafe Branch Stores: Harrogate Station Square; 20 West Park; Tel. No. 4390

J. THACKRAY & CO.

Manufacturing Furriers

Furs and Fur Coats made to measure

Remodelling a speciality

90 STATION PARADE Tel. 1712

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

Louis Copé

Modes, Robes, Furs

HARROGATE Telephone 2836

EDMUND J. TOLLEY

11 STATION SQUARE

HAIRDRESSING

PERMANENT WAVING

Qualified assistants

Tel. 2726

YORKSHIRE

HARROGATE (Continued)

S. APPLEBY

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's High Class Footwear

3 Station Bridge Tel. 3765 Makers to Royalty

ACKRILL Ltd.

Printers Stationers and Bookbinders

TEL. 4001

HUDDERSFIELD

GUY GOTHARD

High Class Meat Purveyor

38 & 39 VICTORIA LANE Phone 1545

360 WAKEFIELD ROAD, Mold Green Phone 178

7 SHAMBLES LANE

SELECTED SCOTCH BULLOCK & HEIFER BEEF

Bacon, Ham & everything in cooked meats.

32 KING STREET Phone 2276

JANUARY, 1932

SALE of SHOES

ALL 100% BRITISH

THOMAS WALKER

10 & 12 KING STREET HUDDERSFIELD 3621

JANUARY SALE

ALL MILLINERY

at Greatly Reduced Prices

MADAM WALKER

6 MANCHESTER ROAD

Bargains in Tweed & Wool Frocks & Jumper Suits.

Established 1852 Telephone 704

OLDFIELD & STUDDARD

18, KIRKGATE, HUDDERSFIELD

Cabinet Makers Upholsterers and House Furnishers

WHITELEYS in Westgate

WHITELEYS in Market Walk

Makers of Fine Confectionery

SALE of Full Range of HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY

M. RAMSDEN

BYRAM STREET, HUDDERSFIELD

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

26 JOHN WILLIAM STREET

LEEDS

Schofields

THE HEADROW, LEEDS

The Store With a Spirit of Friendly Service

Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters

Marshall & Snelgrove

The Fashion Centre of Yorkshire

BOND STREET and PARK ROW LEEDS

and Branches at Scarborough, Harrogate, Bradford, Sheffield and York

Tel. 23741

36 & 38 New Briggate Leeds

J. Leslie Ltd

Smart Clothes

GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES

3 doors below Grand Theatre

PHONE: FURS 27287

M. LUCAS & CO.

WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS

Latest Styles in Coats

Remodelling a Speciality

Telephone 22393

Haiste & Sons

Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters, &c

"The Corner Shop"

63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

L. POBJEE

Florist and Fruiterer

11 ALBION STREET

Tel. 21764 Leeds

Floral Decorations & Wedding Bouquets a Speciality.

GROOCOCK & SON

31 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

PROVISION SPECIALISTS HIGH CLASS GROCERS

Tel. 51341

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

33 BRIGGATE

SCARBOROUGH

We Specialize in VIENNA BREAD and ROLLS DANISH TEA FANCIES

WALLIS BAKERY Ltd.

8 NEWBOROUGH

ROYAL GARAGE

Used Car Specialists

"Drivurself" Hire Service

ECCLES CARAVANS

94 BAR STREET

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

82 MONTGOMERY RD. NETHER EDGE

We are the People for.....

KODAKS and CINE KODAKS

ENSIGN-PATHE-BELL & HOWELL

and all good makes of cameras..

Sheffield Photo Co LTD

est 50 years 6 NORFOLK ROW.

COCKAYNES Ltd.

ANGEL STREET

See our advertisement on another page.

Melling Bros LTD.

for Tasteful House Decorations.

BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, CONTRACTORS

Balfour Road

Telephone 41535 Estimates free

TELEPHONE 20790

Alfred Grindrod & Co.

HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS

122-126 CHARLES STREET

E. BIVENS

Stationery and Books

Students' Supplies, etc.

365, Ecclesall Road Tel. 61011

Fashionable Tailor Mades

Millinery

Stewart & Stewart

COATS—GOWNS—FURS

52 Pinstone Street

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

30 & 32 HIGH STREET

YORK

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

47 CONEY STREET

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

Butchers, Poulterers, Game Dealers, Sausage Makers

Only the Best in Quality, Service, Satisfaction

WILLIAM ORR Ltd.

130 GEORGE STREET, Edinburgh

Tel. 21234 Telegrams "Sheep, Edinburgh"

SHOP at COOPERS

Pure Food Specialists

40a QUEENSFERRY STREET, EDINBURGH

Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value

Also at

47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street

140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk

25 Raeburn Place

What about your Income Tax? Your City Rates? Your Holidays?

Open a special account for the purpose in the

Edinburgh Savings Bank

Head Office—16 North Bank Street and 13 Branches in the City.

Repayment of Depositors' Savings is guaranteed by Act of Parliament.

We invite you to inspect

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

Radio and Gramophones

Gramophones and Records

Amazing Radio Performance

Superb Record Reproduction

NICOLSON 1 HADDINGTON PLACE EDINBURGH

Grape Nuts Kellogg's Instant Postum

RUSSELL'S FOOD REFORM STORES

46 PITT STREET EDINBURGH

Tel-21483

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Welch's Grape Juice Heinz Products Carr's Biscuits

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

120 PRINCES STREET

GLASGOW

When in Glasgow

DINE AT COOPER'S

LUNCH and TEA ROOMS

INGRAM STREET and 111 ST. VINCENT STREET

Light Refreshment Service, Economical, Varied, Rapid

Cooper & Co.'s Stores, Ltd.

MORLAND

Jewellers and Silversmiths

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

ARTISTIC JEWELRY, CRYSTAL, &c.

Repairs a Specialty

371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

PRINTING and STATIONERY

PRIVATE OR COMMERCIAL

Account Books Loose Leaf Ledgers

G. A. H. Douglas & Co., Ltd.

172 HOPE STREET

SAXONE

British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes

116 Buchanan St. 142 Sauchiehall St.

DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Common Shrew

(Sorex araneus)

Where: From the British Isles eastward through Europe and Asia to Amurland; other species are of the New World where there are more varieties than in the Eastern Hemisphere, *Sorex personatus* being recognized as the common shrew north of Mexico.

Distinguishing features: About the size of a mouse having similar body, tail, and feet; unlike the mouse, the muzzle is long and slender; the small eyes are almost concealed by the fur; the ears are wide and short; tail slightly shorter than length of the body; and feet five-toed. Fur is dense and soft, varying from reddish to dark brown above, underparts grayish.

Closely resembling a small mouse, the common shrew may be seen rooting in the ground with its long nose, searching out grubs, insects, worms and slugs, which it finds on the forest floor or in grassy places beneath dead leaves or fallen trees. Unless the animal runs across the path or an open place it is inconspicuous, for its small size, rapid movements, generally nocturnal habits, and dark color constitute a combination hard to detect.

April to August constitutes the breeding season and during this time from five to seven or even ten young may be seen in the ground nest. Here leaves, lichens, and other similar substances are arranged in a neat, compact pile, entrance being gained through a hole at the side. The shrews are among the smallest of mammals, and the young are diminutive indeed.

Many names are given to shrews the world over, some of the favorites being mouse shrew in England, erd shrew on the Continent, ranny in Scotland, and common shrew in America. They have rather a poor reputation in Britain owing to accounts that they have venomous properties, but these tales are not true, for the little shrew is perfectly harmless and even if it did bite, such tiny teeth could hardly leave a mark on the delicate skin of the hand.

In Lighter Vein

Canine Climber

Mrs. Climber: "I'm going to enter Fido in the dog show next week."

Friend: "Do you think he will win?"

Mrs. Climber: "No, but he will meet some nice dogs."

The Old Motto

"George," said his doting mother, "that isn't the watch I gave you last Christmas, is it, dear? I feel sure that the one I bought had a gold case, and this one is silver."

"Yes, Mother," stammered George; "you see—er—I was very hard up last term, and — er — you know, Mother, circumstances alter cases."—*Meccano Magazine.*

His Good Turn

"It is the duty of everyone to make at least one person happy during the week," said a Sunday school teacher. "Have you done so, Freddy?"

"Yes," said Freddy promptly.

"That's right. What did you do?"

"I went to see my aunt and she was happy when I went home."—*Melbourne Herald.*

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Important Day Puzzle: New Year's.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Joel (S. R.) — Two syllables, *Jo'-el; o* long, *e* short. Avoid *Jole.*

Horeb (Miss N. F. M.)—*Ho'-reb,* with *o* as in hole, not as in horse; *e* short.

Corporeal, incorporeal (several inquiries)—The first *o* in each of these words is short, being sounded as in cot, not as in corn.

In order to emphasize the sound of the short *o* when followed by *r*—and to divert attention from the tendency to sound it as in orb—this department has, from time to time, mentioned that it was sounded "virtually as *ah*" (*cahr-po'-re-al,* for example, rather than *cor-po'-re-al*). Some readers, however, have taken good-natured exception to this illustration, saying that the *a* as in arm is properly classed as the "mid-back-wide vowel," while the *o* as in cot is generally conceded to be the "low-back-wide-round vowel."

To the purist there is a shade of difference between these sounds, but for practical purposes, *cod* and *cahd* are virtually the same; so are cot and *caht,* not and *nahr.* This is admitted in Webster's New International Dictionary, for, in discussing the short *o* in the Guide to Pronunciation, it is stated: "In America, however, probably a majority even of educated speakers give the sound of *a* (art), or its short form as in *artistic.*"

But to turn the question back: Does some friend have a clearer way of illustrating — by respelling — the difference between the first *o* in "corporal" (which is properly sounded as in core) and that in "corporeal" (which is as in cot)?

A Quotation for Today

KNOW how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness.

—GEORGE SAND

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honor in the Bush

Perth, W. Aust.

TRAMPING along one of the out-back roads, a man carrying his swag, and needing work, espied an attaché case lying in the dust. It was a lonely place and as he opened the bag only the kangaroos in the near-by bush could have looked on or a screeching parrot caused any surprise.

In the case was money. So carrying "bluey" and the additional article of value he continued his tramp. Many miles farther on he entered a little wayside post office and asked the postmaster to take charge of the case and count the money it contained and give him a receipt.

The official was truly surprised. There was a bank note for £100 and then another for £100 and then some tenners and fivers and in all £313 4s. The wanderer requested the postmaster to take out of the money sufficient to send telegrams to the owner of the case, whose name was on some papers in it, and to the police station where the police might intercept him on his car journey. Then "Swaggie," with his receipt and the telegrams dispatched, commenced his tramp to a camp four miles away.

Early the next morning he was awakened by a tap on the shoulder and the grateful owner of the lost money grasped his hands and thanked him most profusely for handing the find over to the postmaster and sending the telegrams.

"Swaggie" received a reward in money as well which was far greater than he could have anticipated.

The Children's Corner

The Ant and the Grasshopper Discuss New Year Resolutions

IT WAS the month of December, a cold, crisp evening. The wind sang a song, now in a whisper and again quite loud,

I am the wind
And I blow-o-o,
Now soft
And low-o-o,
Here and there
As I go-o-o
Over the valley
And over the hill
I gently sigh
Or I whistle shrill.
I am the wind.
I blow-o-o,
Now soft
And low-o-o,
Now high
And shrill-
ill-ill-ill.

But it was warm enough and cosy enough in the little house under the oak tree where the grasshopper lived with the ant. It was the ant's house and there had been a time when the ant lived alone during the winter, and then one autumn she had taken the grasshopper in to live with her. And they both had been glad ever since.

"Listen to the wind, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, rocking in her chair by the fireside. "I like it. Makes the house feel so cozy."

"So it does, so it does, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, rocking her chair in time with the ant's. "Where, oh, where, Sister Ant, does the wind come from, I wonder?"

"Pole, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "North Pole in winter. That's what makes it cold. Equator in summer. That's what makes it warm."

"What an intelligent insect you are, Sister Ant!" said the grasshopper admiringly. "Wherever did you learn that?"

"I didn't learn it, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "I thought it out by myself."

"I wish you'd think about something for me, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "Here it is, almost the new year, and I haven't decided on my New Year's resolutions. You think about me, Sister Ant, and tell me some good resolutions."

"Why, of course, of course, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "And

The Ant and the Grasshopper Rocked Back and Forth.

while I'm thinking of some New Year resolutions for you, you can be thinking of some New Year resolutions for me. Anything I do, Sister Grasshopper, that you'd rather I wouldn't do. And I'll try to think of something you do that I'd rather you wouldn't do. And, of course, we'll both be perfectly frank."

"So we will, so we will, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "Frank as frank can be."

So the ant and the grasshopper rocked thoughtfully back and forth in their rocking chairs. And time passed. And their heads nodded. And the song of the wind outside the ant's cosy house sounded to the ant and the grasshopper fainter and fainter.

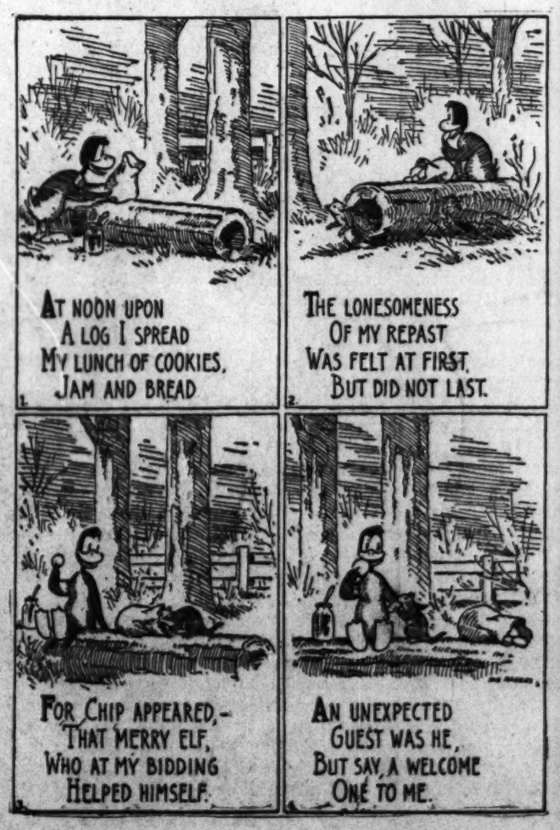
"Upon my word, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, sitting up. "I do believe I had gone to sleep!"

"I had gone to sleep, too, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, sitting up. "Have you thought of a resolution for me to make?"

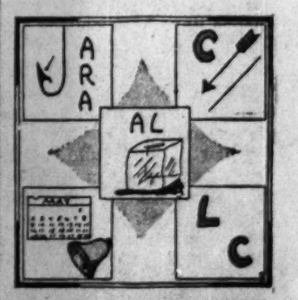
"I have not, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "I cannot think of a single thing you do that I'd rather you did not do. Have you thought of a resolution for me?"

"I have not, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "I can think of no New Year resolution that I think you ought to make."

The Adventures of Waddles


AT NOON UPON A LOG I SPREAD MY LUNCH OF COOKIES, JAM AND BREAD
THE LONESOMENESS OF MY REPAST WAS FELT AT FIRST, BUT DID NOT LAST.
FOR CHIP APPEARED,- THAT MERRY ELF, WHO AT MY BIDDING HELPED HIMSELF.
AN UNEXPECTED GUEST WAS HE, BUT SAY, A WELCOME ONE TO ME.

Girls' Names Puzzle



Each of the pictures represents a girl's name. Can you guess them?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

On the Eating of Cake

DEBT reduction or tariff reduction—which shall it be? The question is clearly, if not inescapably, posed in pronouncements by two statesmen, one American, the other British, on the same day last week.

Senator Cordell Hull, one of the outstanding figures of the Democratic Party in Washington, declared that "insurmountable tariff walls everywhere have offered the chief obstruction to international trade," so that "debtor countries, with their foreign trade thus strangled, have denuded themselves of their limited gold reserves in a desperate effort to pay." In these circumstances he holds that a sound measure of prosperity and of international trade can come only by "a general reduction of excessive tariffs as nearly as possible simultaneously by the various nations."

Meanwhile, in London, Lord Hugh Cecil sponsors a proposal that Great Britain's debt to the United States be paid as it was incurred, not in money but in goods. What Britain received was war supplies; ergo, let the United States take payment in supplies for the American military forces, runs the argument. The Cecil plan voices a growing conviction abroad that, if tariff walls stand, debtor nations will be obliged to tell the United States they cannot resume payments except in goods.

Whether the Cecil proposal gains a hearing in America or not—and it is not likely to appeal to American manufacturers—it serves the purpose of visualizing an elemental economic fact, namely, that the United States, while holding half the world's gold, cannot collect debts in gold from other nations unless it lets them sell their goods, directly or indirectly, to it to get the gold to pay with. America can have payment of its debts—if it wishes to open wide its gates to foreign goods. Or it can have its exclusive tariff-protected home market—if it wishes to forgo payment of the debts. Perhaps it can have part of both; but all of both it cannot have. America cannot eat its cake and have it, too.

Particularly is this the case when the cake as yet is only in the recipe stage. So long as America tight-fistedly insists on both debt payment and tariff-protected markets, it is likely to get very little—few debts are satisfactorily collected by bankruptcy proceedings, and home markets are worth little unless world markets flourish.

Senator Hull has done well to point out to the American people and to others the positive incompatibility between debt collection and high-tariff protection. Not all will agree with his demand that agreements must be struck for a tariff truce before debt reduction can be considered. That is too much like the argument over whether disarmament or security shall come first. World adjustment calls for some action on both subjects. Then America will be able to eat a few slices of cake and still have some coming to it for future meals—which it may better enjoy with the good will of the rest of the world.

Central American Revolutions

SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON has announced that the United States will not accord diplomatic recognition to the present régime in Salvador. This is in line with the policy of recognition agreed upon by the five Central American Republics in 1923.

By the treaty of 1923, the Republics of Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica agreed they would not recognize any government which might come into power in any other of the five republics as a result of a coup d'état or of a revolution so long as the freely elected representatives of the people had not constitutionally reorganized the country; nor would they recognize it if its President should have been a cabinet officer during the accomplishment of the revolution. General Martinez, the head of the present régime in Salvador, was, within a few days of the coup, a cabinet minister, and as such his Government falls squarely within the prohibitions of the 1923 treaty.

Since the adoption of this policy by the Central American republics and the adherence to it by the United States, no single revolutionary government has been able to maintain itself. Without recognition, revolutionary governments have been unable to borrow money in the international markets, and as a consequence have been obliged to resign.

While the existence of this treaty has not prevented revolutions altogether, it has cut down their number. On several occasions, contemplated revolution was abandoned on a simple reminder by the United States Minister that the new régime would not be recognized. This policy has brought a relative degree of stability in Central America and has been productive of great good. It is, to be sure, a departure from the international practice of the United States in the matter of recognition, but it is one which was established by the Central American republics and adhered to by the United States in an endeavor to coöperate with them in mitigating an intolerable situation.

The fact that Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and the United States have signified their intention not to recognize the military junta in Salvador has led General Martinez to announce that a presidential election will be held in January. If the results of the election fall outside of prohibited zones of the 1923 agreement, the way to recognition will be paved.

A Test of Patriotism

AMONG the pseudo-scientific sideshows staged for popular delectation by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in connection with its annual meeting at New Orleans, is a test designed to show whether there is any chemical difference between Democrats and Republicans. This research is amusing but superfluous. A much more practical experiment in partisan attitudes is being conducted in Washington. It is the acid test of the Seventy-second Congress. It will show not only whether there are differences between Democrats and Republicans, but how well each measures up to the standard of pure patriotism.

Largely upon the results of this test the people of the United States will base their judgment in the coming election. Particularly are the Democrats on trial. They have newly come into power in the House of Representatives. They have the doubly difficult duty of coöperating with the President on nonpartisan emergency measures designed to promote economic recovery and of formulating a long-range program of their own.

So far, they have met the test very well. There was no attempt to stir up party opposition to the debt holiday. And Democratic leaders are commendably frank in their pledges to push through the President's reconstruction program. Mr. Henry T. Rainey, majority floor leader in the House, has just declared:

> So far as I am able to control the matter, I shall endeavor to prevent members on the Democratic side from making speeches which are sometimes called political until these reconstruction bills have passed the House.

True, Mr. Rainey indicated that as soon as emergency measures are out of the way, the Democrats will make plenty of political speeches, and will attempt particularly to hold recent Republican Administrations responsible for the present necessity of tax increases. But an orgy of speech making can be endured if necessary work is accomplished first.

Nor will the country be greatly alarmed over the announced intention of Democrats in the House to cut down budget estimates. And President Hoover already has welcomed this coöperation wherever it does not harmfully curtail necessary public services.

As to a general program, there is less certainty in Democratic ranks, and less unity. Some feel that it is not necessary for the party to offer a legislative menu, that the production of tasty dishes by individual members will suffice. Others seek a complete bill of thoroughgoing reforms, including a wholesale revision of the tariff. Here the party runs into a traditional weakness.

This weakness arises out of strength. The Democratic Party has been particularly strong on local issues. It has kept "close to the people." Its leaders are experienced in the conduct of city and state affairs. But nationally and internationally they have not been tempered by responsibility since the Wilson Administration. And they are divided. Many policies, purposes and personnel which are Democratic in one section of the country are directly opposed to the Democracy of other sections.

The 1928 election demonstrated the extent of those differences in the breaking of the solid South. And the differences remain. It will require an unusual amount of statesmanship to bring a unified national program out of them. However, in the present House unusual harmony has been achieved in the appointment of committee assignments between the northern and southern wings of the party, with the North holding twenty of the forty-seven chairmanships, an unusually large share.

Personal and local interests seem to have been submerged and party unity obtained in this respect. If petty party interests can be equally submerged in the patriotic pursuit of truly national ends, the experiment now under way in the crucible of Congress will prove successful, not only for the Democratic Party, but for the nation.

The Return of Eros

AFTER an exile almost as long as that of Charles II, Eros now has imitated that cheerful monarch by coming into his own again. Piccadilly Circus was never quite the same after he was banished thence in 1925 to make room for preparations for a new underground railway station; so Londoners all over the world will rejoice that in the near future he is once more to grace his pedestal and shoot his arrows into Regent Street. The triumphant restoration of this statue will balance with memories of the Victorian Age the prospective appearance on one side of the Circus of a huge American talkie palace in place of the London Pavilion.

This latter transmutation has led many persons to talk and write of Piccadilly and its Circus as though they were the very hub and historic center of London. It must be their affectionate regard for Eros that makes them see things so. The Piccadilly area has indeed been the residence of many famous men—Gladstone, for example, lived there for some time, and Byron, and Bulwer Lytton, and Lord Brougham, who enjoys the surely unique distinction of having had his caricature published every week for eighty-three years, and looks like having it published for many years to come.

But none the less it is not around Piccadilly that the great memories of London cluster. The place is so very modern. Parts of the City had been in existence for ten centuries and more before the antiquarian encounters the first reference to a Piccadilly Street in 1673. Soon afterward Lord Burlington chose Piccadilly as the site of his house because, so the story goes, it was so far from the center of the town that no one could possibly build beyond him. In 1685 the most fashionable part of this area was "a solitude."

It is not until the nineteenth century that people speak of Piccadilly with enthusiasm. Then Hazlitt declares that the setting out of the mail coaches from there, the horses pawing the ground as if impatient to be gone, is "the finest sight in the metropolis." Perhaps if he could have been in Piccadilly a few evenings ago and heard the 5 o'clock throng of pedestrians loudly cheering the workmen who lifted Eros back onto his pedestal, he might have decided that sentiment has not entirely departed from the Circus even though subway trains take the place of the coach and four. But even this commendation does not make Piccadilly the heart of London. Eros is very near, but not quite at, the center of things. That would still appear to be somewhere in the region of the City.

Defictionizing Biography

BIOGRAPHY that thrives temporarily on muckraking seems definitely on the wane. One heard comparatively little about it this year. Perhaps even less will be said of it in 1932. During business recessions, many inessentials have to be eliminated, and, of course, muckraking biography is one of them. Such material is at best a speculation for the publisher, who must depend upon its immediate sale for profit. Meanwhile, writers who qualify merely as smart-alecky debunkers have witnessed their own debunking at the hands of able book reviewers.

Evidence of a bright outlook for biography in the United States is sketched capably in the Atlantic Monthly for January by Claude M. Fuess, writing on "The Biographer and His Victims." Mr. Fuess considers biography a fine art, "one of the leisurely arts, requiring investigation, meditation and revision." Although he recognizes that there are charlatans and sensationalists of biography, he finds it consoling to know there are many honest craftsmen endeavoring to uphold the highest standards of this field of literature.

Numerous commentators have stressed, as he does, the helplessness of biographical subjects at the hands of those who write "lives." It seems appropriate to reverse the picture and show how the biographers themselves are dependent. It is true they may level pens at both public and private persons, and gauge the force of their thrusts. But they, in turn, will be judged by the skill and fairness with which the literary tilting is done.

Criticism of biography begins with the choice of a subject; it ends with a long-pending appraisal of the work both as history and as literature. One who selects a subject to portray should assume the obligation to depict it adequately. Some so-called biographies, written in the last decade, have been more like "pot-boilers" in fiction; they presented news reel "lives" of the subjects, with scenes sometimes chosen more for sensation than substance.

Obviously, the value—if any—of such sketches is ephemeral. Biography seems to be approaching a more constructive period, partly because more writers are attempting full-length portraits, painstakingly done.

Metropolitan Opera on the Air

IN BRINGING to millions throughout the United States and to some in other countries Humperdinck's "Hänsel and Gretel," radio extended to its listeners on Christmas afternoon a much-appreciated season's greeting. This, the first performance of the Metropolitan Opera Company to be radiocast, began a series designed to entertain not only veteran lovers of this art form, but also those multitudes who never have had opportunity properly to acquaint themselves with it.

Christmas being of all days the children's day, it seemed particularly appropriate that this famous children's opera should have been selected for the broadcast.

It was well, too, that the public did not leave its appreciation of the event to be taken for granted by those who made it possible. Too often radio listeners, especially those who enjoy music of this type, confine their expressions of pleasure to their own living room, or at best their own circle of friends. This time, however, telephone and telegraph wires throbbed with the pulses of their applause.

It is true there were a few isolated complaints directed—some with biting wit—at Mr. Deems Taylor's soft-spoken efforts to make the music clear to uninitiated listeners by explaining its relation to the action in the opera. Mr. Taylor took occasion to point out the need for some explanation, however, and that there are passages in most operas where the music naturally becomes subordinate in interest to the dramatic development of the work. Not only the public at large, but music critics and Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, were most enthusiastic over the result of the broadcast.

Throughout the rest of the season, it is announced, the National Broadcasting Company will make Metropolitan opera a regular feature of its radio programs. This news will bring the keenest anticipation to thousands throughout the United States. It is one more milestone, and an important one, passed on the road to making Americans a musically conscious people.

Editorial Notes

"Hunter, spare that buffalo!" is now a slogan in Arizona. In an attempt to build up a diminishing herd, state authorities have abolished annual buffalo hunts, formerly held under the jurisdiction of the state fish and game association.

Tennessee, with a gasoline tax of 7 cents a gallon, evidently believes in throwing the revenue machine into high gear.

No, Willie, Chinchow is not a restaurant.

Words, Words, Words!

THERE is, perhaps, no other social diversion so exclusively the pastime of persons of culture and learning as the informal discussion about words.

It is a diversion possessed of a subtle joy, presenting the possibilities of situations moot, but singularly free from acrimony, of moments stimulating but not disturbing, of semicompetitive sport where there is defeat without ignominy and victory without a price.

* * *

Of the several kinds of word discussions, that having to do with pronunciation, while probably the least controversial—for a standard dictionary is a readily available and usually compelling authority—is among those most productive of surprise. The reason is simple. In the most coy and inexplicable fashion, English words violate, virtually to the point of nullification, their rules of pronunciation. The Italian, Frenchman, Spaniard or German who has essayed the English language will concur emphatically in this observation. I recall, for example, the story of a roguish young American who, during a vacation in Paris, made the acquaintance of a young Frenchman. In time the two became friendly and one day the French youth asked the American to teach him the fundamentals of English pronunciation.

"Certainly," replied the American. "Let's start with some familiar words:

"'T-h-o-u-g-h' is pronounced 'tho.'

"'T-h-r-o-u-g-h' is pronounced 'throo.'

"'T-r-o-u-g-h' is pronounced 'trauf.'

"'T-o-u-g-h' is pronounced 'tuf.'

"'B-o-u-g-h' is pronounced 'bow.'

"That's clear, isn't it?" asked the American, and before the dismayed Frenchman could answer, he continued: "Yes, surely. But sometimes, of course, such aggregations of characteristic letters do for a moment confuse even many native Americans. Take, for example, the word 's-l-o-u-g-h.' If it is used to describe a bog or quagmire, the 'ough' is pronounced just as in the word 'bough' that I mentioned a moment ago; if, as in certain western sections of the United States, it describes a depression in a prairie forming part of a natural drainage system, it is pronounced 'sloo'; and if one wants to use it as meaning a skin shed by a serpent, one pronounces it 'sluf.' Do I make myself clear?"

There were no subsequent lessons.

* * *

If it is so disconcerting to the foreigner to be confronted with the fact that a single stem such as "ough" is susceptible of six different pronunciations, depending on the letters prefixed to it, to the native American or Englishman there is nothing untoward in this. Familiarity has made them integral to his speech and thoughts and hence stripped them of their intricacy.

But if no linguistic labyrinth confronts him in the pronunciation of the "ough" words and their prototypes, there are, nevertheless, innumerable words which he naïvely mispronounces or for which he must have recourse to the dictionary for authenticity. The reference is, of course, not to the merely literate English-speaking person, but to the average and even above-average college graduate whom some sixteen years of academic life are supposed to have endowed with a firm knowledge of the language.

All sympathy to him! By what logic, for example, is the first "i" in "derision" short, while the corresponding "i" in "derisive" is long? Why is "discern" pronounced not "di-surn," but "di-zurn"? And why does one pronounce "ribald" with a short "i" and a slurring over of the "a" when common sense and onomatopœic considerations (of a sort) preponderantly favor a long "i" and a lusty "a"?

The flower is pronounced "gla-di'o-lus," if Webster's first choice is to be followed—"glad-i-o'lus" only according to second choice. Many a connoisseur of words insists upon dwelling on the second syllable and making it a long "i." But the American Gladiolus Society disagrees with these word lovers, including Webster, and puts the accent "officially" on the "o," preceded by a short "i." Who shall decide, lexicographer or horticulturist?

* * *

The English language demands of its purist devotee a truly prodigious memory. For where violation of rules is so frequent, dependence on memory is one's only hope. Take the word "expert," for example. How pronounce it correctly? "Ex'pert" or "expert'"? Both, of course, are correct. And one must, accordingly, rely on the recollection that the noun is accented on the first syllable, the adjective on the last syllable. Which makes it, incidentally, always "inexpert'" and never "inex'pert."

Where the distinction intrusted to memory is, in the case of such a word as "expert," comparatively easy, a considerably more difficult problem is presented by other categories of words. Take, for example, three that have the "ir" prefix: "irrefutable," "irreparable" and "irrepairable." The latter two, you will observe, are synonyms. Here are their pronunciations:

ir"re-fut'a-bl
ir-rep'a-ra-bl
ir"re-pair'a-bl

This is stark wilderness.

* * *

And yet the most amusing story I have ever heard about the intricacies of pronunciation concerns not English, but Japanese. The authority for the tale is a missionary who has spent many years in the Orient.

Shortly after his first arrival in Japan he was called upon to deliver a sermon, in Japanese, to a group of natives. Leaning heavily on his academic knowledge of the language, he spoke for ten minutes on "The Salvation of Man." In respectful silence his audience listened, and when he had concluded, the young missionary told himself with relief that he had successfully passed his first trial with the Japanese language.

It was not until the meeting had ended and the natives had departed that a fellow missionary, a veteran worker, informed him that simply because he had placed the accent on the wrong syllable he had referred throughout his sermon to the salvation not of men but of carrots!

S. P.

Notes From Paris

New Port Of Pantin

THE new port of Pantin on the Ourcq Canal, on the northeastern side of Paris, has just been opened by the Minister of Commerce, M. Louis Rollin. Several concrete buildings have been constructed on the wharves to house cargoes of cotton, flour, motorcars and so forth, which are lifted out of an endless stream of barges by the newest hoisting machinery. Other wharves deal with coal and grain. These are equipped with vacuum tubes which suck the grain up from the wharf to a distributing tower. From the tower it is conveyed to machines which put it into sacks.

* * *

Preparing To Widen Bridge

Pedestrians crossing the Pont du Carrousel have noticed lately a flat-bottomed boat anchored a few yards downstream near the northeastern pile of the bridge. Many have speculated as to the reason for its being there. The departmental engineers were examining the bed of the Seine, for it is now the turn of the Pont du Carrousel to receive expert attention. It is to be demolished, and a wider bridge is to be erected in its place. This reconstruction forms part of a program for the overhauling of all the Paris bridges. The Pont de la Concorde has been widened and the Pont de la Tournelle has been completely reconstructed, allowing ample room for boats to pass beneath its arches. The two bridges of Billancourt also have been widened, and this work has been done without once interrupting traffic or tramways which use these bridges to cross the river.

* * *

Sahara Calls Botanists

An expedition under the leadership of M. A. Chevalier, professor of applied botany at the French National Museum of Natural History, is to be sent out by the Governors-General of Algeria and French West Africa to study plant life in the Sahara. The oases of southern Algeria, which forms part of the Sahara, will be visited first, and after a study of their vegetation, the expedition will determine whether new plants can be introduced. It is for this purpose that cuttings from the best variety of date palm, known as *deglet-nour*—finger of light—are being taken by the expedition. A permanent botanical garden is to be established at Reggan in the heart of the desert. From there the expedition will go to Niamey, on the Niger, to Air and to Lake Chad, where the breeding places of the African locust will be investigated. The party will return to France by way of the French Sudan and Senegal.

* * *

Putting The Alps to Work

Once upon a time a little boy watched the wheel of his father's paper mill being pushed round by the mountain stream coming down from the snowy Alps in the valley of Grésivaudan, near Grenoble. This little boy loved mechanics and before he was twenty he had taken the course at the Polytechnic School, in Paris, and was back suggesting new ideas to his father for the running of the paper mill. But his father had always run the mill according to the old method, had done very well, and did not see any reason for making a change. His son went away, and started building railways in Andalusia, Spain. When he returned home, he bought a paper mill, but instead of being content to run it with the old water wheel, he built pipes 660 feet long, longer than any pipes that had ever been built for such a purpose, and sent the mountain stream rushing down these to work the turbines with more regularity and with greater speed. This man's name was Aristide Bergès. He had set the Alps to work, and had discovered "white coal." The little wooden structure which he built can still be seen at Lancey, writes Mrs. Gilbert Hirsch, in the Paris edition of the New York Herald.

* * *

Another Success

The International Colonial Exposition, held this summer in Paris, was a striking success from every point of view, even from the financial one. Contrary to the expectations of many, the organizers have found themselves with about 35,000,000 francs—$1,400,000—in hand. The actual amount spent by the organizing committee was approximately 210,000,000 francs. The total receipts came to 243,000,000 francs. This leaves a good margin of profit. It is often said that the French have a special faculty of making expositions a success, both artistically and financially.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Organized Womanhood

FIVE MILLION American women, organized, form a political, economic and social power which no part of the nation can afford to disregard. Such a massed force is already in the making, and after the Chicago Exposition of 1933 may emerge as a mighty influence in determining the future of the Republic.

It is one of the most ambitious single projects as yet attempted by American women. Initial steps toward its fulfillment have already been taken at a dinner lately given in honor of Mr. Rufus C. Dawes of Chicago, president of the Chicago Exposition. The Social Science Building in the exposition grounds is the arena selected for the consummation of this new feminine movement. . . .

The officials of organizations of some 5,000,000 club women of the United States have already pledged their coöperation. The name of nearly every prominent woman in America is among those who have subscribed to the project and promised their support. An international Congress of Women is being arranged for the summer of 1933 in connection with the Chicago Exposition, and petitions will be presented to all the governments of the world asking them to send representative women to Chicago.

Prospects of what may follow this organization of womankind on a national and possibly international scale are impressive. The power of women acting in single groups, and often only as individuals, has already been tested and never found wanting. Even the misogynist must confess that women have brought their combined influence to bear only in worthy and righteous causes. The minds of world womanhood thinking a single thought—the hearts of world womanhood beating as one—here is hope in a time of trouble and promise of better things to come.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Mussolini's Service

STUDENTS of government find much to criticize in Mussolini, but his war against the Sicilian Mafia has brought notable results that deserve the applause of believers in justice and order all over the world. For six years the war has been under way, waged with skill and with all the force which a dictatorship can provide. That secret organization of criminals has ruled Sicily for centuries; it has made crime a profession and developed it highly. It was powerful and arrogant when Mussolini decreed its destruction. Today it is broken. . . . Recently one group of 178 was tried and convicted, and the courts today are trying a group of 214. Mussolini has won his battles with professional criminals, and in doing so has served his own and all other countries in a notable manner, for hired assassins were sent from Sicily to other lands where gangsters had established Mafia activities. Many hired killers in this country were imported from Sicily. Mussolini's ideas of government differ radically from those in other lands, but his war against criminals is one which other lands might copy with good results.—*Ohio State Journal.*